

A13.1 Cultural Heritage: additional information

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 This appendix presents additional information in support of Chapter 13 (Cultural Heritage) of the A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam ES.
- 1.1.2 The assessment was prepared based on the guidance provided by the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 11, Section 3 Part 2 Cultural Heritage (HA 208/07) and the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Standard and Guidance for an historic environment desk based assessment (IfA 2012). The results of consultation with the statutory consultees are provided in Chapter 6 of the ES (Consultation and Scoping).
- 1.1.3 This appendix presents the following information:
- background information on local cultural heritage;
 - a description and assessment of the full cultural heritage baseline;
 - the assessment of non-significant impacts (Slight or Neutral impacts); and
 - a gazetteer of heritage assets.
- 1.1.4 The sources of baseline information and methodology for the assessment are identified in Section 13.2 of Chapter 13.
- 1.1.5 Significant impacts (impacts of Medium or above significance) are detailed in Section 13.4 (Potential Impacts) of Chapter 13.

1.2 Background

- 1.2.1 The baseline information below is based on the sources identified in Section 13.2 (Cultural Heritage) of the ES.

Soils and Geology

Superficial Deposits

- 1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) geological maps, scale 1:50,000 and 1:10,560, have been consulted to determine the geology of the area. Information regarding the nature of superficial materials has also been sourced from existing borehole records held by the BGS.
- 1.2.3 The superficial geology along the proposed route to the south of Bankfoot consists largely of glacial meltwater deposits. These are fluvioglacial sands and gravels, generally described as medium dense, dense and very dense sands and gravels with cobbles and boulders. Clay layers up to 1m thickness were also recorded within these deposits. Additionally, alluvial deposits were encountered locally overlying the glacial deposits, generally associated with watercourses adjacent to or intersecting the A9, including the Shochie Burn, Ordie Burn and Garry Burn. These deposits are described as loose silty or clayey sand, or as firm or loose silt. Glacial till was encountered underlying glacial meltwater and alluvial deposits, and intermittently at the surface along this section.
- 1.2.4 To the north of Bankfoot, approximately from Chainage 6000, glacial till is the dominant superficial deposit. This is generally described as reddish brown firm and stiff sandy gravelly clay, occasionally with layers of very dense sand.
- 1.2.5 Localised peat deposits were also encountered, recorded in three of the existing BGS exploratory hole records. The peat was recorded at Chainages 4500, 6300 and 8630 and varied in thickness between 0.3m and 0.6m.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Solid Geology

- 1.2.6 The underlying bedrock beneath the proposed route generally comprises sandstones and mudstones of the Lower Devonian Strathmore Group. Occasional quartz dolerite dykes cross the route trending east to west. The Airtully Fault and the Spittalfield Fault traverse the existing A9 in northeast–southwest direction. To the north of a subsidiary fault of the Spittalfield Fault (north of Gelly), volcanic conglomerate becomes the main rock type at subcrop. Rock is present close to the surface at a number of locations in the vicinity of the route, associated with former quarries. At locations where boreholes achieved sufficient depth, rockhead was encountered at between 8 and 10m below ground level. At the Bankfoot cutting, bedrock is within 0.5m of ground level (below the carriageway) at the base of the existing cutting.

Archaeological and Historic Land-use Background

- 1.2.7 The earliest recognised human activity in the area dates to the Neolithic Period (4000 – 2500BC). This period is characterised by a move away from hunting and gathering to farming and the adoption of pottery. Settlement sites dating to this period are rare in Perthshire, and while this may result from the removal of evidence by agriculture, it may also indicate that Neolithic communities were less sedentary than was previously supposed, and a degree of regional variation in sedentism is also exhibited in the archaeological record. Ritual and ceremonial monuments constructed in stone or timber and which may date to this include four standing stones (Asset 9, Asset 22, Asset 37 and Asset 63; these are all designated as Scheduled Monuments (Index Numbers 1527, 1548, 1574, 1562)), one possible timber circle, Court Hill Possible Pit Circle (Asset 64) and four pit alignments (Assets 40, 56, 58 and 66) the function of which is generally believed to be ritual in nature and that the act of creating the pits was as, if not, more important than any subsequent activity associated with them.
- 1.2.8 Further evidence of human activity from this period is attested by a collection of 12 flint and chert artefacts collected during fieldwalking organised by Perth Museum and Art gallery (Asset 53).
- 1.2.9 While the degree to which of communities in the Bronze Age (2500 - 800BC) were sedentary has also recently been challenged, houses, known as roundhouses due to their shape, dating to this period have been identified. In this area such sites are characterised by the presence of sub-surface remains of circular or penannular remains of ditches (known as ring ditches) identified on aerial photographs. Assets of this type include Assets 11, 32, 41, 49, 57 and 70.
- 1.2.10 Further evidence of Bronze Age activity is attested by Court Hill Cairn, Loak (Asset 62; a Scheduled Monument (Index No. 1524) and Lower Gauls Possible Barrow (Asset 77). Barrows are burial mounds and can vary from single monuments to large cemeteries. At North Mains, Strathallan, located c.17km east of Perth, excavation revealed a complex sequence of construction in which a line of posts and fences were erected to create bays that were filled with turves and topsoil to form a large bank over which a mound was raised. Two inhumations with grave goods in the form of food vessels and eight cremations were then inserted into the mound (Ashmore, 1996). A different Bronze Age burial rite is demonstrated by the Beaker Burial at Newmills (Asset 45) which comprised a grave that had contained a coffin or some form of organic lining. Although no skeletal remains were recovered it was assumed that an inhumation had been present. The individual had been accompanied by a Beaker (a type of pottery vessel though to have been associated alcohol consumption) and a flint strike a light and a flint knife. The nearest parallel for the form and decoration of the Beaker recovered from the burial is from Dutch examples and it was suggested that the individual who had been interred with the Beaker may have been an immigrant (Watkins and Shepherd, 1978-80).
- 1.2.11 The Iron Age (800BC – AD 500) within the study area is attested by the presence of six sites containing souterrains (Assets 2, 18, 34, 38, 55 and 59). Souterrains comprise long curving subterranean passages constructed of either stone or wood and are usually connected to a roundhouse. They are common features on Iron Age sites and are known from sites throughout Scotland but particularly north of the Firth of Forth, with large concentrations in Perthshire, Fife and Angus. The flourish of construction of these features was in the first century BC continuing into the

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

second or third centuries AD, when at the end of the Roman occupation, the majority of these structures appear to have been dismantled and formally closed, as was discovered at Newmills Souterrain (Asset 43) (Watkins, 1978-80).

- 1.2.12 It has been suggested that the function of these structures was the storage of farm produce and their association with prehistoric settlements on or near prime arable land is suggestive that they were used primarily for the storage of grain. It has also been suggested that the structures had an important ritual function. However, it should be borne in mind that during this period there is unlikely to have been a strict division between the sacred and profane and all aspects of Iron Age society would have contained a ritual or symbolic dimension (Armit, 1999). While academics continue to debate the function of souterrains it is of interest that an abandonment horizon would seem to occur during the period that the Roman occupation ended. It might therefore be suggested that the souterrains were indeed for the storage of grain that was collected by the Romans as a form of tax essential, as it would have been for feeding the garrisons. Once the legions had left the structures, no doubt a hated and very visible symbol of oppression, were no longer required and their formal closure was accompanied by ritual feasting, as has been suggested for the souterrain at Newmills and Ardestie (Armit, 1999)
- 1.2.13 While no direct evidence of the Picts, the descendants of the Iron Age tribes who emerged into history during the third century AD, has been identified within the study area at present, it is possible that further investigation of cropmark sites within the study area may provide evidence of continued occupation after this date. This is suggested by the findings of the excavation of the souterrain and associated settlement at Newmills (Asset 43) where settlement was found to extend from the 1st century BC to the 9th century AD at least (Watkins, 1978-80). It may equally be the case that Pictish domestic structures were sited in the best quality agricultural land and have subsequently been truncated by later agriculture, or that structures were constructed in materials such as turf and are not visible archaeologically.
- 1.2.14 The Early Historic to Medieval Period (AD500 – AD1700) is poorly represented in the study area. It is thought that medieval settlement patterns were dispersed with the population living in a network of small scattered settlements known as ‘fermtouns’ of which there may have been several within a parish. Families would be joint tenants farming in a traditional system known as ‘runrig’, under which the land immediately around the settlement was cultivated in open fields divided into long, narrow ridged strips. This is known as rig and furrow. Rig and furrow cultivation at four sites has been identified from aerial photographs (Assets 18, 24, 34 and 70).
- 1.2.15 The Post Medieval Period (AD1700 – AD1900) saw the beginnings of agricultural and economic improvements that continued and increased in the 18th and 19th centuries. The current pattern of land use within the study area was formed in this period. Improving leases were granted to selected tenants. Under these leases the runrig system of cultivation was dismantled and replaced with longer, more varied crop rotations in large enclosed fields. Activities such as the enclosure of land, the quarrying and burning of lime for use as fertilizer and the planting of trees all resulted in lasting changes to the landscape, including a decrease in the rural population, reflected in the reference to emigration from the Parish of Moneydie noted in the Second Statistical Account (Thomson, 1834-45). Evidence of agricultural improvement is provided by the 18th-19th Century Rectilinear Fields (HLT 4), 18th to 20th Century Woodland (HLT 6) and 17th-19th Century Policies and Parkland (HLT 8). This period also saw the reworking of the original 17th century large and complex designed landscape at Murthly Castle (HLT 9).
- 1.2.16 Economic and industrial improvements also commenced during this period. The exploitation of water power for agriculture and industrial manufacture is attested within the study area by four mill lades (Assets 6, 17, 48 and 73) and the site of a bobbin mill (Asset 16). Extractive industry is represented by former quarries, gravel pits and a brick field (Assets 21, 86 and 33). During this period communications improved as is evidenced by the Perth Dunkeld Turnpike (Asset 30), established in the late 18th century, and the Perth to Inverness Rail Line (Asset 7), which was constructed in the 1840s.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- 1.2.17 The improvement of communications continued during the 20th century with the construction of the former Bankfoot Branch line (Asset 51), and modern highway of the A9 (HLT 2). The nucleated settlements at Luncarty and Bankfoot also expanded during this period, and agriculture was modernised with the creation of larger fields (HLT1), the improvement of rough grazing through drainage (HLT7) and forestry plantations (HLT5).

Historic building background

- 1.2.18 The study area is dominated by buildings erected during from the mid-18th to mid-19th century, which reflect the improvements to agriculture, communications and residential buildings during this period.
- 1.2.19 Modernisation of agricultural practices during the post-medieval period, and particularly the 18th and 19th centuries resulted in the replacement of the infield-outfield system which had dominated Scottish agriculture for centuries, with a more intensive system, which sought to maximise agricultural productivity through an integrated system of animal and crop husbandry. These changes resulted in: the enclosure of communal fields and the creation of individual farms; improvement of agricultural land by practices such as draining, liming and manuring; mechanisation of crop processing; and the adoption of new types of crop such as turnip; and cultivated grasses. Integral to the success of these developments was the improvement of communications with the development of a system of turnpike roads, enabling the movement of agricultural goods across a wider area and contributing to the development of regional economies.
- 1.2.20 Replacement of the rural building stock as a result of the improvement movement was widespread, as reflected in the statement provided in the Old Statistical Account of 1798 that '*within the last ten or twelve years most of the farmhouses have been rebuilt with considerable improvement both in point of size and accommodation.*' (Stell *et al*, 2003, 70).
- 1.2.21 Planned farms, such as Marlehall (Asset 31) and Westwood (Asset 65) reflect many of the typical characteristics of middle-sized farms erected during the improvement era (generally understood to comprise the period from approximately the mid-18th to mid-19th century when the movement for agricultural improvement was at its height). These buildings comprise symmetrical, two-storey houses, with a central door flanked by a single window to either side, and the slightly austere design of these buildings followed the contemporary development of middle-sized residential houses in towns and boroughs. Sited to form one side of the farmyard and flanked by perpendicular ranges of farm buildings to either side to create a balanced composition, the farmhouses were deliberately sited to present a polite elevation to the recently built turnpike road (Asset 30), displaying their adoption of modern agricultural practices and philosophy to travellers along the turnpike.
- 1.2.22 Improvement of the design and planning of farm buildings led to the widespread adoption of an ordered courtyard plan for early improvement farms, as demonstrated again at Marlehall and Westwood (Assets 31 and 65), with buildings being arranged to enable more effective and rational movement of crops, animals and feed. The adoption of the courtyard plan reflected the ideal integrated improved farming system whereby animals were fed in stalls and strawed yards on turnips and cultivated grasses grown on the farm; and their manure would then be returned to the land to produce increased crops of grain for sale to the growing town and city populations (Glendinnings and Wade Martin, 2008, 31). Stewart Tower steading (Listed Building reference 12416), located c.2.3km to the east of Bankfoot, demonstrates the application of this system on a large scale. Erected in the 1840s for the Arntully Estate, the steading comprises a U-plan complex with two-storey range articulated gabled bays with cart entrances to the road, long, single-storey ranges enclosing the sides of the central yard, and a horse engine house set to one side.
- 1.2.23 Along with the movement to intensify agricultural production came the improvement of worker's housing, intended both to raise more income from rent and foster better workers (Stell *et al*, 2003, 93). The improved cottages erected as a result of this movement were single-storey buildings constructed of lime-mortared stone with thatched roofs, later replaced by slate or tile. Typical, the internal plan form was symmetrical with central lobby flanked by a room to either side, with

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

chimneys placed in the gable ends, and sash windows set to either side of the central door (*Ibid.* 94). Found in towns, villages and rural locations, these improved cottages continue to form a characteristic type within Scotland's corpus of historic buildings.

- 1.2.24 In tandem with this development of the countryside and agricultural practice, communications were also improved with the development of a network of turnpike roads, such as the Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike (Asset 30). These roads were integral to the success of agricultural improvement, enabling the movement of agricultural surpluses to urban centres. Structures such as bridges, and culverts (Asset 27) were constructed to carry the new turnpike roads, and toll cottages were erected at regular intervals to collect tolls for the passage of goods and vehicles along the road. Fabric from a toll cottage is reputed to be incorporated within the bungalow adjacent to Newmills (Asset 35). Businesses such as inns and smithies also developed along the turnpike to serve the needs of road users. This is evidenced within the study area by Luncarty Post Office (Asset 10), which was erected in the early 19th century as a coaching inn, with a small smithy located on the opposite side of the road. Further improvement of communications occurred in the 19th century with the development of the railways, represented in the study area by Asset 7, the Perth to Inverness Railway Line.

1.3 Baseline Data

Archaeological Remains

- 1.3.1 A total of 81 assets have been identified in the Archaeological Remains baseline. Of these, 76 assets are located within the study area. A further five assets comprising Scheduled Monuments located outside the study area have been included in the baseline due to the potential for impacts on their setting. All assets are listed in Section 1.3 (Baseline Conditions) and shown on Figure 13.1. Further information about these assets is provided in Annex 1 to this appendix (Site Gazetteer).

Assets of High Value

- 1.3.2 A total of five archaeological sites have been assessed to be of high value, all of which are designated as Scheduled Monuments. These comprise four standing stones (Assets 9, 22, 37, and 63), and a round barrow (Asset 62 (Index No. 1524)). These assets are thought to date to the Neolithic period (4000 – 2500BC) or Bronze Age (2500 – 800BC) and are believed to have been foci for ceremonial and religious activity. The assets share similar locations being situated on level ground between 40m and 50m OD, enabling sweeping views across the surrounding landscape.
- 1.3.3 Cramflat Standing Stone (Asset 9; Index No. 1527) is 1.8m in height, 1.2m in length and is 0.7m thick and is oriented north-north-east to south-south-west. Gellybanks Standing Stones (Asset 22; Index No. 1548) comprises two standing stones set close together oriented approximately north-east to south-west. The eastern stone is about 1m in height, 0.9m in length and is 0.4m thick. The western stone is 1.2m in height, 1m in length and is about 0.7m thick. Over Benchil Standing Stone (Asset 37; Index No. 1574) is 1.6m in height and is 0.9m thick and is oriented approximately east-west. A large red sandstone sundial of elongated ogee-shaped column with a square 4-face dial section and finial was added to the top of the stone probably in the 19th century. Loak Standing Stone (Asset 63; Index No. 1562) is 1.3m in height, 1.4m in length and 0.5m thick and is oriented north-east to south-west.
- 1.3.4 Court Hill Cairn (Asset 62; Index No. 1524) is a Bronze Age round barrow. The asset is a large turf-covered mound 4m to 5m in height and approximately 40m in diameter.
- 1.3.5 In consideration of their importance as evidence of prehistoric ceremonial and religious activity, their potential to increase our knowledge of prehistoric ceremonial and religious activity through material remains, and their designation as Scheduled Monuments, these five assets have been assessed to be of high value.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Assets of Medium Value

- 1.3.6 There are 18 archaeological sites that have been assessed to be of medium value. Of these 17 are cropmark sites identified by aerial photography and are indicative of the archaeological potential of the study area. Five of the cropmark sites are indicative of ritual and ceremonial practices and comprise four pit alignments (Assets 40, 56, 58 and 66) and one possible pit circle (Asset 64).
- 1.3.7 The function of pit alignments is generally believed to be ritual in nature and it is believed that the act of creating the pits was as important as any subsequent activity associated with them. It must be assumed that the orientation of the alignments was intrinsic to their conception; however, it is impossible to state that the features were aligned on particular elements within the prehistoric landscape. The value of these assets results principally from potential to enhance our knowledge of prehistoric ritual through material remains, although it is enhanced by their relationship to other prehistoric assets within the local area. Tophead Pit Alignment (Asset 40) comprises at least 7 pits in a rough line extending for approximately 70m in length and oriented west-north-west to east-south-east. Newmills Cottages Pit Alignment (Asset 56) comprises at least 12 pits in a rough line oriented east to west extending for approximately 100m. Kinvaid Pit Alignment (Asset 58) comprises at least 16 pits oriented east to west that runs in a sinuous line for approximately 100m. Loak Pit Alignment (Asset 66) comprises at least 7 pits that run in a sinuous line for approximately 124m oriented north-east to south-west.
- 1.3.8 Court Hill Possible Pit Circle (Asset 64) is recorded by both the RCAHMS and Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust. During research for the desk-based survey, photographs held by the RCAHMS could not be located and no further information is available.
- 1.3.9 Lower Gauls Possible Barrow (Asset 77) may date to the Bronze Age (2500 – 800BC). The site comprises a slightly elongated mound c. 40m north to south x c. 30-35m east to west. The mound is c. 5m in height.
- 1.3.10 In consideration of their importance as evidence of prehistoric ritual activity and their potential to increase our knowledge of ritual activity through material remains Assets 40, 56, 58, 64, 66 and 77 have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 1.3.11 Twelve of the cropmark sites are indicative of Later Prehistoric settlement (Assets 2, 11, 18, 32, 34, 38, 41, 49, 55, 57, 59 and 70) dating to either the Bronze Age (2500 – 800BC) or Iron Age (800BC – AD500). These assets comprise variously a palisaded enclosure, ring ditches, open settlements, and enclosures, and include several souterrains, and are frequently overlain by later rig and furrow cultivation. These assets are clustered principally in the area between Luncarty and Newmills, and appear to have been sited to take advantage of fertile well draining soils. Assets 34, 41, 55 and 57 also enjoy good all round views of the surrounding landscape. While it must be assumed that consideration was given to the aspects afforded from the structures in prehistory it is impossible to say what exactly was the driver in these instances and it may be assumed that the prime motivation for the siting of the structures was the accessibility of the fertile, well draining soils.
- 1.3.12 Geophysical survey was undertaken at Assets 11, 18, 29, 32, 38, 49, 59 (Archaeological Services WYAS 2013; please refer to Appendix A13.2). The results of the geophysical survey provided good evidence for surviving remains associated with Asset 18 in the form of anomalies consistent with a possible enclosure, souterrain, pits, post holes and spreads of burning. At the other assets the largely negative results may reflect the superficial geology not being conducive to the formation of easily interpretable geophysical anomalies, rather than the absence of archaeological remains associated with these features.
- 1.3.13 The value of these assets results principally from their archaeological potential to reveal evidence of prehistoric settlement and activity, enhanced by their position within a landscape rich in evidence of prehistoric settlement, resulting in considerable group value for the assets.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- 1.3.14 In consideration of their potential to increase our knowledge of prehistoric domestic activity through material remains, Assets 2, 11, 18, 32, 34, 38, 41, 49, 55, 57, 59 and 70 have been assessed to be of medium value.

Assets of Low Value

- 1.3.15 A total of 21 assets have been assessed to be of low value. Three of these comprise mill lades; Ordie Mill Lade, Newmills Lade and Gall Mill Dam and Lade (Assets 17, 48 and 73 respectively) that remain visible in the landscape today. The site of one further lade, Loak Mill Lade, has been identified from historic mapping (Asset 69). Associated with Asset 17 is the site of Ordie Mill (Asset 15), a bobbin mill depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and now demolished. In consideration of their archaeological interest as evidence for the use of water power and local industry, these assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.16 Twelve assets (Assets 19, 26, 46, 67, 92, 97, 105, 111, 114, 115, 116 and 117) comprise the sites of buildings and a well identified from historic mapping of which no evidence was identified during the site inspection. In consideration of their potential to increase our knowledge of rural settlement and industry in the post-medieval period through material remains, the value of these twelve assets has been assessed to be low.
- 1.3.17 Two assets are associated with communications. The Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike (Asset 30) and the former Bankfoot Branch Line (Asset 51). The Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike can be traced on the ground in the south-east of the study area by the current B9099, in the north-west of the study area by the B867 and in the centre of the study area by the current A9. It is assumed that any material remains relating to the original turnpike will have been truncated by the construction of the present road system. In consideration of its archaeological interest as evidence for the development of the communications, Asset 30 has been assessed to be of low value. The most visible survival of Asset 51 is a stretch of cutting and embankment (incorporating bridge abutments) which extends for c.760m to the east of the A9 in the area of Newmills. The remainder of the line is no longer visible or has been redeveloped. As a result Asset 51 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.18 Assets 29 and 47 comprise undated enclosures identified from aerial photography: Marlehall Enclosure (Asset 29) and Kilburns Possible Enclosure (Asset 47). Asset 29 is visible in aerial photographs held by the RCAHMS as a dark sub-spherical area in front of Marlehall Farm which is distinct from the surrounding land. The aerial photograph held by RCAHMS of Asset 47 show an anomaly suggesting a former watercourse to the north of the asset, however detail in the area of Asset 47 is less distinct, and it is difficult to identify the enclosure recorded by RCAHMS and the Perth and Kinross HER. No structures have been identified within these enclosures. In consideration of their limited potential to increase our knowledge through material remains, these assets have been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.19 Asset 104 comprises the site of a possible plantation which has been identified from aerial photography and is thought to have been laid out in the early 18th century as part of the landscape design for the House of Nairn, reputed to have been one of the finest noble houses within Scotland which was demolished in the mid-18th century. Due to its historic interest resulting from its association with the House of Nairn, Asset 104 has been assessed to be of low value.

Assets of Negligible Value

- 1.3.20 A total of 37 assets have been assessed to be of negligible value. Of these five (Assets 23, 24, 42, 43 and 45) are the former locations of archaeological sites excavated and destroyed in advance of quarrying and road construction. Four are the locations of archaeological find spots (Assets 36, 44, 53 and 54), and one is the site of the Saddle Stone, a local landmark stone recorded on historic Ordnance Survey maps and now removed (Asset 111). The remaining 28 assets are sites dating to the post-medieval period identified from historic mapping but of which no extant remains survive (Assets 1, 3, 6, 21, 25, 28, 33, 52, 60, 68, 74, 76, 78, 81, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 96, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103 and 117). In consideration of their very limited potential to increase knowledge through material remains, these assets have been assessed to be of negligible value.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Potential for Unknown Archaeological Remains

- 1.3.21 Aerial photography has revealed considerable evidence for prehistoric activity in the area to the north of Luncarty, indicating a high potential for the presence of unknown archaeological remains in this area. Whilst little crop mark evidence has been identified further to the north in the area of Bankfoot, this may reflect the heavier soils in this area which make it more difficult for archaeological remains to be identified from aerial photography, rather than an absence of archaeological remains. Given the significant number of prehistoric archaeological sites identified by aerial photography, the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present in this area has been assessed to be high. To the north of Bankfoot, the potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present is likely to have been reduced by deep ploughing for modern forestry. The potential for unknown archaeological remains to be present within these forested areas has therefore been assessed to be low.

Historic Buildings

- 1.3.22 A total of 35 historic buildings have been identified within the study area. These assets are listed in 1.3 (Baseline Conditions) and shown on Figure 13.1. Further information about these assets is provided in Annex 1 to this appendix (Site Gazetteer).

Assets of Medium value

- 1.3.23 Luncarty Graveyard (Asset 5) comprises a small enclosure, defined by a roughly coursed stone wall, located in an elevated position to the north of Luncarty. A recent walled extension to the graveyard is located to the west. The Church of St Fillan is reputed to have been located close to this site, however no trace of the building now remains. The graveyard includes a number of old tombstones as well as a mort house (a building used for safe and secure storage of corpses prior to burial) in its southeast corner. The mort house comprises a compact rectangular structure constructed of coursed rubble with a barrel vaulted roof. The date 1832 is inscribed on the lintel above the entrance. In consideration of its historic and architectural interest, Luncarty Graveyard has been assessed to be of medium value.
- 1.3.24 Auchtergaven Parish Church (Asset 90) was constructed in the early 19th century to the designs of John Stewart of Dunkeld. The church is designed in the Gothick style (the decorative use of the gothic style in the 18th and early 19th centuries) and comprises a rectangular three-bay building with a battlemented west tower and simple pointed windows. The building was badly damaged by fire in 2004 and is in a ruinous, unconsolidated condition. The church is located on a hilltop overlooking Bankfoot, with the tower visible in long views from the south and west and forming a local landmark. To the east the setting of the church is formed by pasture fields, severed by the cutting for the A9, located c.120m to the east. A rectangular graveyard (Asset 89) defined by a rubblestone wall with rounded coping surrounds the church, and contains a number of post-medieval and modern gravestones. In consideration of their architectural and historic interest and group value, Auchtergaven Parish Church and Graveyard have been assessed to be of medium value.
- 1.3.25 Byres of Murthly Farmstead (Asset 114) was erected for the Murthly Estate (see HLT9) and comprises an improvement era farm, laid out on a courtyard plan dating from the early to mid-19th century. In consideration of its group value as part of the historic Murthly Estate, and its architectural and historic interest as evidence of the estate's agricultural and economic activities, Asset 114 has been assessed to be of medium value.

Assets of Low Value

- 1.3.26 A total of 28 historic buildings assessed to be of low value have been identified within the study area. These fall into three broad types, comprising:
- Farms and agricultural buildings;
 - Cottages; and

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- Structures associated with infrastructure.

Farms and agricultural buildings

- 1.3.27 Northleys Farm (Asset 16) is depicted on the 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. The complex is formed by a two-storey farmhouse with symmetrical principal elevation, with farm buildings arranged to the rear comprising a double-height barn with cartshed and hayloft over, and byre formed by three parallel ranges with half hipped roofs. The farm is located in arable fields to the west of the modern A9, now characterised by the presence of large amalgamated fields.
- 1.3.28 Also shown on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867, is Marlehall (Asset 31). Despite later demolition and alteration, the planned courtyard layout of this complex remains evident today. The farmhouse comprises a two-storey three-bay structure orientated towards the former turnpike road (Asset 30). The farmhouse is flanked by single-storey outbuildings to either side to present a balanced composition towards the road, with the farm buildings arranged to the rear (east) around a rectangular yard. All are constructed of stone, now roughcast, and have been subject to some alteration for their continued agricultural use. The farm is located within an area of 18th-19th century rectilinear fields (HLT4), which is likely to have been established contemporarily with the construction of the farm.
- 1.3.29 Newmills (Asset 35) is a formally planned farm located to the west of the former Perth-Dunkeld turnpike road (Asset 30). The farmhouse comprises a two-storey three-bay building with gabled and advanced bay to the left with canted bay window to ground floor. Lower two storey blocks with half-dormers project to either side to create a balanced composition. Differences in the fabric of these blocks suggests that the building may incorporate earlier fabric, possibly from an earlier farmtoun on this site. In contrast to the deliberate layout of Marlehall and Westwood (Assets 31 and 65), the principal farmhouse at Newmills is perpendicular to the former turnpike (Asset 30) giving views southwards parallel to the road, supporting the interpretation of an earlier origin for this complex. Farm buildings are located to the rear (north) of the farmhouse, and comprise a two-storey barn, byre and open-fronted cart shed. Farm machinery was formerly mechanised, as revealed by the survival of a wheel pit to the west of the barn, and a mill lead to the north of the farm (Asset 48). A small bungalow is located to the east of complex. Although of ostensibly modern appearance externally, this building is said by the farmer to incorporate elements of a former toll cottage.
- 1.3.30 Westwood Farm (Asset 65) was constructed during the improvement era and comprises a planned farm sited on a hillside overlooking the Perth to Dunkeld turnpike (Asset 30). The farmhouse is of two-storeys in three bays with paired windows in the outer bays and a single central window. The house is constructed of rubble with a hipped slate roof and chimney stacks to either side, and has been much extended with a two-storey block to the rear and a modern conservatory in front. Farm buildings are arranged to the rear of the farmhouse around a small yard, and have also been much extended and altered for continued use. A horse engine is shown on the 1st edition 6" Ordnance Survey map of the farm, and it is possible that the remains of a multiple-sided stone-walled structure within the barns to the rear of the farmhouse relates to this. The farm is surrounded by 18th to 19th century rectilinear fields which are likely to have been laid out contemporarily with the establishment of the farm, and is accessed from the road by a track flanked by mature trees.
- 1.3.31 Ardonachie (Asset 82) is an improvement era farm located on a hilltop above the A9 currently derelict and disused. The farmhouse is formed by a two-storey T-plan building with three-bay symmetrical principal elevation and a single-storey extension to the east. The house is roughcast externally, with a hipped slate roof and modern windows and doors. The farm buildings are located to the rear (north) of the house and comprise a U-shaped range arranged around a central yard. Historic Ordnance Survey maps show a horse engine as part of this complex, however this has now been replaced by modern farm buildings.
- 1.3.32 The steading of South Barns (Asset 91) dates from the early 19th century. The farmhouse is formed by a one-and-a-half storey cottage of rubble construction, with a single-storey outshut to the rear and modern single-storey extension across the principal elevation. The cottage is ornamented

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

by half-dormer windows, coped gables and kneelers. The stone-built farm buildings are located to west, however have been much extended and incorporated within modern farm buildings. The farm is surrounded by large arable fields, comprising both 18th and 19th century enclosures (HLT4) and larger amalgamated fields (HLT1).

- 1.3.33 Broompark (Asset 95) is a small-scale steading dating from the early 19th century, which reflects many characteristic elements of improvement era farm design. The complex is centred around a single-storey improved cottage, constructed of rubble stone with a pitched slate roof and small projecting to the rear (south). To the north of the cottage, a small yard is enclosed by stone outbuildings and a cart shed, all of rubble construction with tooled stone dressings and slate roof. The steading is sited within arable fields to the east of Bankfoot, comprising both 18th and 19th century enclosures (HLT4) and larger 20th century amalgamated fields (HLT1). The A9 cutting is located c.12m to the west of the steading, severing the complex from Bankfoot and cutting the trackway to the farm in two.
- 1.3.34 The steading of North Barns (Asset 107) is located c.185m to the north and was erected in the mid-19th century, replacing an earlier fermtoun on the same site (Asset 105). The complex comprises a two-storey, three bay farmhouse of polite design, set back from the road. Farm buildings were formerly set to the rear of the house however have now been substantially replaced with modern structures.
- 1.3.35 The steading and farmhouse of Coltrannie (Assets 108 and 109) are located to the north of Bankfoot and comprise a two-storey stone-built farmhouse, with a substantial one and two-storey steading located c. 100m to the south. Constructed in the mid-19th century, the separation of the farmhouse and steading represents a movement away from the earlier practice of siting the farmhouse and farmbuildings in close proximity, as seen at Marlehall and Westwood (Assets 31 and 65).
- 1.3.36 Gelly (Asset 110) is a compact steading dating from the mid-19th century. Comprising a single-storey stone building, the original L-plan structure shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map has been much extended. The steading is located in an area of pine plantation and rough grazing land on the Murthly Estate.
- 1.3.37 In consideration of their historic and architectural interest as evidence of farm design and construction during the improvement era, Assets 16, 31, 35, 65, 82, 91, 95, 107, 108, 109 and 110 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.38 Gall Corn Mill (Asset 72) was established in the late 18th century, powered by a mill lead running into the Garry Burn to the east. Now much altered and in use as an agricultural building, this is a two-storey stone-built building now with single-slope roof. A series of window openings are present across the ground and first floors on the east elevation, most of which are now brick blocked, and the west end has been largely rebuilt to accommodate a sliding vehicle door. The west elevation retains evidence for the former wheel pit, gearbox and a series of brick-blocked window openings, and the lade remains extant stepping down the hillslope towards the wheelpit. The mill is sited to the west of the Garry Burn which has been straightened along this section, whilst the mill lade and dam are both now infilled (Asset 69). Associated with the mill is the building of Loak Mill (Asset 71), which is likely to have been constructed as a house for the miller. This is a two-storey stone-built house, of three bays with central doorway, of polite character (polite architecture is generally taken to comprise buildings which are architect-designed and / or adopt the architectural style of the court or aristocracy, in contrast to vernacular styles). To its rear is a complex of one- and two-storey outbuildings, arranged around a rectangular yard. The house is sited overlooking Garry Burn to the south of the mill. Both Assets 72 and 73 are located close to the Perth-Dunkeld turnpike (Asset 30) which remains as a tree-lined road to the east of the burn. The corn mill and house are of historic and architectural interest as evidence of the integral development of industries associated with the agricultural economy, and have been assessed to be of low value.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Cottages

- 1.3.39 A total of seven cottages are present within the study area.
- 1.3.40 Located to the north of Luncarty, adjacent to the former turnpike road (Asset 30), Asset 20 is a single-storey cottage constructed in two phases. To the east is a typical improved cottage, with central door, flanked by windows to either side with pitched slate roof and end stacks. The block to the west is lower, with smaller, square windows and a central doorway, the gabled head of which projects above the eaves. Asset 79 is a single-storey improvement era cottage of long, narrow plan, with doorway located to the left of centre, and small windows, now with modern fittings. Asset 83 follows the classic Improved cottage plan, being a single-storey cottage with central door and windows to either side. Formerly located on the rural outskirts of Bankfoot, following 20th century growth of the village Assets 79 and 83 are now in a suburban setting. Whilst all three cottages have been subject to some modernisation, based on consideration of their interest as evidence of rural worker's dwellings from the improvement era, Assets 20, 79 and 83 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.41 Assets 12 and 14 are cottages which are likely to have been constructed to provide accommodation for the owner of the now demolished Ordie Mill (Asset 15). Glenordie (Asset 12) is a single-storey cottage with attic. The principal elevation looks southwards, away from the mill site, and has a central doorway, with later porch, flanked by windows to either side and dormers above. A raised gable is present to the rear (north) to accommodate the rise of the stairs. Ordie Cottage (Asset 14) was constructed in the later 19th century, possibly to replace the earlier building of Glen Ordie. Again this is a single-storey cottage with attic, with central doorway flanked by windows to either side, and canted dormer windows in the roof slope. Now with a modern extension across the ground floor, the cottage is of polite appearance, although still modest size. The cottages are located in a small hamlet to the north Luncarty. Although now flanked by the Perth to Inverness rail line to the east (Asset 7) and the A9, the buildings retain a predominantly rural setting reflecting their historic development as a small-scale rural manufactory. In consideration of their historic interest arising from their association with Ordie Mill, Assets 12 and 14 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.42 The remaining two cottages are located within the village of Bankfoot, and comprise rough-cast one-and-a-half storey cottages, of two room layout with central doorway (Asset 93 and 94). The attic storeys are illuminated by dormer and half dormer windows respectively. Although of modest architectural quality, these buildings form an interesting feature within the streetscape of Cairniehill and have been assessed to be of low value.

Structures associated with infrastructure

- 1.3.43 Infrastructure is represented by eight assets within the study area. Of these, five are related to the railway. The Perth to Inverness Railway Line (Asset 7) opened in 1848 as part of the Perth-Kinnaber Junction main ('Strathmore') line of the former Caledonian Railway. Whilst the line to Kinnaber was shut in 1951, the stretch within the study area now forms part of the mainline to Inverness. Constructed as part of this line were an overbridge to carry a local road from Luncarty (Asset 106), and two viaducts constructed to carry the line over the Schochie and Ordie Burns (Assets 8 and 13). Of three and five arches respectively, the viaducts are constructed of rock-faced stone, with segmental arches supported on tall piers with iron strap reinforcement. A building of more modest quality associated with the railway comprises Station House in Luncarty (Asset 4). This is a two-storey, three-bay house with central, gabled doorway, with a one bay extension to the west. Located adjacent to the railway line and close to Luncarty Station, this building may have been constructed for Luncarty Station Master. In consideration of their historic interest as evidence of development of railway communications, Assets 4, 7, 8, 13 and 106 have been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.44 Luncarty Post Office (Asset 10) was originally constructed as a coaching inn to serve travellers on the turnpike road (Asset 30), and later employed as a post office before conversion to residential use. Asset 10 is designated as a Category C Listed Building. This is a two-storey building with

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

wide eaves, and a single-storey projection to the south under a catslide roof, with gothic-detailed windows. To the west is a single-storey stone T-plan building. Also associated with the turnpike road in Marlehall Culvert (Asset 27), constructed to carry the turnpike over a small burn. Constructed of coursed schisty rubble, the culvert is now in poor condition. In consideration of their historic interest as structures associated with the turnpike road, assets 10 and 27 have been assessed to be of low value.

- 1.3.45 The remaining asset of low value is a single-span bridge carrying a local road over the Schochie Burn (Asset 39). Constructed of stone with rock-faced voussoirs and parapets, the bridge is a small-scale but characteristic element of the rural landscape and has been assessed to be of low value.

Assets of Negligible Value

- 1.3.46 A total of three assets of negligible value have been identified within the study area.
- 1.3.47 Newmills Cottages (Asset 50) comprise a pair of cottages shown on the 1st edition 25" map of 1867. The current building appear to be of modern origin, being roughcast externally with a modern roof, however information from the local farmer indicates that these incorporate fabric from the 19th century buildings. In consideration of their limited architectural interest, Asset 50 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 1.3.48 East Mains Smithy (Asset 61) is a compact single-storey building which is identified to be a smithy on the first edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Located adjacent to the turnpike road (Asset 30), the smithy would have provided a valuable service to road users. The building is now converted to residential use and has been much altered, detracting from its historic and architectural interest. Asset 61 has therefore been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 1.3.49 Hilton Cottage (Asset 75) is identified on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1867. This is an improved cottage of three bays, however has been subject to much modernisation including refenestration, detracting from its architectural character. The cottage has therefore been assessed to be of negligible value.

Historic Landscape

- 1.3.50 The proposed scheme passes through a mainly rural and arable landscape. The main characteristics of the area are arable fields and field boundaries, farms, the current A9, conifer plantations such as Five Mile Wood and Gelly Wood and smaller woodlands as at Pitlandie Wood and Scot's Wood. The current landscape is largely the product of the agricultural improvements of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.
- 1.3.51 At the south-east end of the proposed scheme is the village of Luncarty and to the north-west is the village of Bankfoot.
- 1.3.52 As a result of the 'bottom-up' analysis undertaken as part of this study, a total of nine Historic Landscape Assessment Types have been identified within the study area. These are listed in Chapter 13 (Cultural Heritage) and shown on Figure 13.2. Further information about these assets is provided in Annex 1 to this appendix (Site Gazetteer).
- 1.3.53 Type 9 is a large and complex designed landscape laid out in the 17th century in association with the Category A Listed Building of Murthly Castle (located c.1.4km from the northern end of the proposed scheme). The designed landscape that survives today results principally from the reworking undertaken by John Wallace in the 19th century, but preserves notable elements of the earlier design. The estate forms a prominent scenic element on the Tay valley due to its size, tree-cover and distinctive pattern of terraces, avenues and shelter belts (pers. comm. Historic Scotland February 2013). This character type comprises gardens, parks, and extensive woodlands, including a number of 17th and 18th century trees and several fine tree avenues dating from the early 18th century onwards. Much of the woodland within the designed landscape is designated as

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

ancient woodland. A number of Listed Buildings are present within the designed landscape, including the category A Listed Buildings of Murthly Castle and the Chapel of St Anthony the Eremite, as well as numerous bridges and gate lodges. To the south of the Perth-Inverness railway line and within the study area, the designated landscape is dominated by woodland, severed into two parts by existing the A9 which was constructed through the policies in the late 20th century. Site inspection revealed the presence of densely-planted woodland, typically conifers, and areas which had recently been clear felled flanking the road corridor. In consideration of its historic interest and inclusion on the Inventory of Gardens & Designed Landscapes, HLT1 has been assessed to be of high value.

- 1.3.54 Type 8 was developed as part of the Murthly Castle estate (HLT9) and is now divided into two parts by the A9 carriageway. Although located outside the area included on the Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes, this area remains legible as part of the Murthly estate due to the presence of woodland enclosures with sinuous edges defined by stone-lined ditches, which are associated with large pasture enclosures. This type extends to the east of the study area, and includes a number of stone gate piers with pyramidal pinnacles providing entry from trackways into pasture enclosures. Gate piers of this form are found throughout the Murthly estate. This type remains clearly legible as part of the designed landscape associated with Murthly Castle, and has therefore been assessed to be of high value.

Assets of Low Value

- 1.3.55 The 18th to 19th century Rectilinear Fields type (HLT4) is characterised by the presence of straight field boundaries defining generally irregular fields of moderate size. The layout of these fields is depicted on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and the majority of the field boundaries are formed today by post and wire fences of modern construction. In consideration of its historic interest as evidence of the development of the agricultural landscape during the improvement era, this type has been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.56 HLT6 comprises 18th to 20th century woodland. To the north of the proposed scheme, this Type comprise areas of mixed deciduous woodland enclosed by drystone walls, whilst further to the south, it includes part of Five Mile Wood, a historic plantation now containing densely planted conifers of later 20th century date. All these areas are depicted as woodland on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and are now designated as Ancient Woodland. In consideration of its historic interest, HLT6 has been assessed to be of low value.
- 1.3.57 HLT7 is comprised of two areas of drained rough pasture which include open drainage systems. To the east of the A9, this type includes part of Carnleith Moss, shown on historic maps as uncultivated ground, which remains as an uncultivated boggy area today. This Type has been assessed to be of low value.

Assets of Negligible Value

- 1.3.58 HLT1 comprises amalgamated fields. These areas have been created through the removal of field boundaries to create large enclosures suitable for modern agricultural practices, and have been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 1.3.59 HLT2: Late 20th Century to Present Road is formed by the A9, a single carriageway road constructed in the 1970s. Constructed at grade, in cutting or on slight embankments, and with wide verges, the road follows broadly the same alignment as the 18th century turnpike road between Luncarty and Bankfoot, diverging from this route to the north of Bankfoot to run through the policies of Murthly Castle. In consideration of its limited historic interest as a modern highway, HLT2 has been assessed to be of negligible value.
- 1.3.60 HLT3 comprises 19th Century to Present Urban Areas within Luncarty and Bankfoot. These areas are characterised by the presence of residential buildings predominantly of late 20th century or early 21st century date. In consideration of its limited time depth, this type has been assessed to be of negligible value.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- 1.3.61 HLT5 is formed by an area of conifer plantation established in the late 20th or early 21st century. As this is a recent plantation of no historic origin or interest, this type has been assessed to be of negligible value.

1.4 Identified Gaps

- 1.4.1 To the north of the proposed scheme, the land to either side of scheme footprint largely comprises densely-planted conifer plantations of modern date. Due to the difficulty of accessing these areas and the likelihood of disturbance of heritage assets from forestry operations, these areas were inspected from adjacent footpaths and the road corridor. Access could not be made to Northleys Gravel Pit (site of) (Asset 21) due to the presence of livestock. Due to agricultural operations access could not be gained to Newmills Cottages Findspot, Newmills Quern Findspot, and Double Ring Ditch west of Newmills Cottages (Assets 53, 54 and 55). Access to Bankfoot Building (site of) (Asset 92) could not be gained as a point of entry could not be determined. During data collection at the RCAHMS aerial photographs of the following assets could not be located; Kinvaid Pit Alignment (Asset 58) and Court Hill Possible Pit Circle (Asset 64).

1.5 Potential non-significant Impacts

- 1.5.1 A description of predicted significant impacts (of Moderate significance or above) on cultural heritage assets and impacts on designated assets is provided in Section 13.4 (Potential Impacts) of the ES. The following text details only non-significant (less than Moderate) impacts and impacts on non-designated assets.

Archaeological Remains

Impacts during construction

- 1.5.2 Construction of the proposed scheme is predicted to result in significant impacts on six archaeological sites. These are detailed in Section 13.4 (Potential Impacts) of the ES. Impacts of Slight or Neutral significance are predicted on a further 23 archaeological sites and are described below.
- 1.5.3 Construction of the proposed scheme would result in the removal of archaeological remains within the proposed scheme footprint from the following assets of medium value:
- Northleys Palisaded Enclosure (Asset 11); and
 - Newmills Cottages Settlement and Souterrain (Asset 59).
- 1.5.4 In consideration of the extent of the asset which would be affected, the magnitude of impact on these two assets has been assessed to be minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.5 Removal of archaeological remains within the proposed scheme footprint would also impact on Battleby Mill Lade (low value, Asset 6), Ordie Mill (medium value, Asset 15), Marlehall Enclosure (low value; Asset 29), Newmills Mill Lade (low value, Asset 48), the Bankfoot Branch line (site of) (medium value, Asset 51) and South Barns Fermtoun (low value, Asset 105). In consideration of the extent of the asset affected, the magnitude of impact on Assets 48 and 51 has been assessed to be moderate, and the magnitude of impact on Assets 6, 15, 29 and 105 has been assessed to be minor. The significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight for six assets.
- 1.5.6 Whilst not physically impact by construction of the proposed scheme, impacts on the setting of cropmark sites located in the area of the proposed Tullybelton / Stanley junction are predicted. These assets comprise:
- Marlehall Enclosure and Possible Souterrain (medium value; Asset 34)

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- The Possible Pit Alignment at Tophead (medium value; Asset 40);
- The Possible Ring Ditch at Tophead (medium value; Asset 41);
- Kilburns Possible Enclosure (low value; Asset 47);
- The Double Ring Ditch west of Newmills Cottages (medium value; Asset 55);
- Newmills Cottages Pit Alignment (medium value; Asset 56);
- The Ring Ditch northwest of Newmills Cottages (medium value; Asset 57); and
- Newmills Cottages Settlement and Souterrain (medium value; Asset 58).

- 1.5.7 As described above, the value of these assets results principally from their potential to improve our understanding of prehistoric settlement and activity, and is enhanced by their understanding as part of a wider complex of prehistoric assets which may be understood as part of a prehistoric landscape. The A9 forms an existing element in the setting of these assets; however, the proposed scheme would increase severance between these assets due to the construction of the Tullybelton / Stanley junction. The junction embankments would sever visual links between these assets and increase intrusion from modern infrastructure on their setting. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight for all eight assets.
- 1.5.8 A further six assets of negligible value are located within the proposed scheme footprint which have been previously been impacted by the construction of the existing A9. These comprise:
- one building (Asset 85);
 - three trackways or footpaths (Assets 25, 87 and 98); and
 - two quarries (Assets 21 and 76).
- 1.5.9 Of these, archaeological remains of Assets 85 and 87 are likely to have been removed by previous highways construction works. Whilst there is potential for evidence relating to Assets 21, 25 and 76 to survive within the proposed scheme footprint, it is unlikely that any materials remains of these assets would increase our understanding of them significantly. The value of all six assets has been assessed to be negligible. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral for all six assets.
- 1.5.10 The extant stretch of the Perth Dunkeld Turnpike at Newmills (Asset 30) will be partially removed by construction of scheme. Small-scale alterations would also be undertaken at the junction for Bankfoot on the A9. This would impact on the legibility of the turnpike road in the landscape to a limited extent. The value of Asset 30 has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.11 No impact is predicted on the remaining 47 archaeological sites.
- 1.5.12 Marlehall Pit Alignment and Benchil Burn Possible Pit Alignment (Assets 23 and 24) have both been removed by quarrying. Assets 42, 43 and 45 comprise a beaker burial, souterrain and unenclosed settlement which were excavated in association with the construction of the existing A9. The ground level around these sites was significantly lowered during construction of the road, removing any archaeological remains outside the excavated areas. As these assets have been wholly removed, no impact is predicted.
- 1.5.13 Assets 28, 36, 44, 53, 54, 60 and 111 comprise the sites of mileposts and a landmark stone identified from historic mapping and no longer extant, and archaeological findspots. As these assets have been removed from the landscape, no impact is predicted as a result of construction of the proposed scheme.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- 1.5.14 Assets 2, 64, 66 and 77 comprise cropmarks, a pit alignment, a pit circle and a possible barrow. The proposed scheme would result in widening of the existing carriageway, and would not result in any change to the character of their setting. No impact is therefore predicted as a result of construction of the proposed scheme.
- 1.5.15 The remaining 31 assets comprise the sites of structures, paths or mill lades identified from historic mapping, quarries or clearance cairns. Construction of the proposed scheme would not result in physical impacts on these assets or alter their understanding as evidence of past occupation of the agricultural landscape. No impact is therefore predicted on these assets.

Impacts during Operation

- 1.5.16 Impacts on the setting of the prehistoric cropmark sites in the area of the Tullybelton / Stanley Junction would continue during operation of the proposed scheme due to increased severance between the assets resulting from the presence of the overbridge junction. The magnitude of impact on Assets 29, 32, 34, 38, 40, 41, 47, 49, 55, 56, 57, 58 and 59 is predicted to be minor, and the significance of impact is predicted to be Slight.
- 1.5.17 No impacts are predicted on the setting of the remaining 63 Assets as they are located within a modern rural landscape which includes the existing A9 road. The proposed scheme would result in the construction of features such as overbridges, cuttings and embankments along the A9. This would reinforce the existing character of the road corridor and would not detract from the understanding of surrounding archaeological sites or their contribution to our understanding of the past.

Historic Buildings

Impacts during Construction

- 1.5.18 Construction of the proposed scheme is predicted to result in impacts of Moderate significance on two assets. These, along with impacts on designated assets, are detailed in Section in Section 13.4 (Potential Impacts) of the ES.
- 1.5.19 Luncarty Graveyard (Asset 5) is situated in an elevated position, with views to the north and west which include modern road and rail infrastructure. Construction of the proposed scheme would be located c.115m from the graveyard at its closest point, and would be visible as a linear construction site stretching along the existing road line in views to the north and north-west. Views of construction works to the south would be screened by topography and modern residential development. The value of the graveyard has been assessed to be medium. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.20 The cottages of Glenordie (Asset 12) and Ordie Cottage (Asset 14) are sited within a small hamlet on the site of Ordie Mill (Asset 15). The mill complex is sited on the rural outskirts of Luncarty, screened from the A9 to the west by natural topography, and enclosed to the east by the Perth-Inverness railway embankment and viaduct (Assets 7 and 13). The construction of an embankment for the Pitcairnie Farm Overbridge would introduce a new element into the setting of the buildings, separating the assets from the rural land to the south and resulting in temporary intrusion from construction activities. The value of both assets has been assessed to be low. In consideration of its greater proximity to the construction zone, the magnitude of impact on Glenordie (Asset 12) has been assessed to be moderate. The magnitude of impact on Ordie Cottage has been assessed to be minor. The significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight for both assets.
- 1.5.21 The farms of Marlehall and Westwood (Assets 31 and 65) were constructed close to the former turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld (Asset 30), and designed to present a formal, polite elevation to the road. At Marlehall (Asset 31), a new local road and drainage pond would be constructed parallel to the existing A9, c.137m from the asset at its closest point. Construction of the dual

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

carriageway would be located along the existing A9 and would extend to the west of the current road, away from Marlehall. The proposed scheme would widen the existing A9 towards Westwood (Asset 65) and introduce a new access road to the farm along the eastern edge of the proposed scheme, located c.50m from the asset at its closest point. At both assets, construction activities, such as site clearance, tree removal, earth moving and the movement of construction vehicles would be clearly visible in views to and from the principal elevation of the farmhouses, and would result in temporary intrusion on the setting of the buildings. The value of both assets has been assessed to be low. Based on consideration of the increased prominence of modern highways infrastructure in the setting of these assets and temporary intrusion from construction, the magnitude of impact on both assets has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.

- 1.5.22 The setting of Newmills (Asset 35) is currently formed by fields enclosed during the improvement Era and the single-carriageway A9, aligned close to the former turnpike from Perth to Dunkeld (Asset 30). Construction of the Tullybelton/Stanley junction would result in the partial removal of the former mill lade which powered the waterwheel on the farm (Asset 48), detracting from the understanding of the farm as a water-powered complex. The farm would be flanked by construction zones to the north, south and west, located c.21m from the farm at its closest point. Construction of the new junction would introduce a new large-scale element of infrastructure into the setting of the farm and result in temporary noise and visual intrusion. The value of Newmills has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be moderate, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.23 Broompark (Asset 95) is sited in an elevated position, flanked by arable fields to the north, south and east which were enclosed during the improvement era or have been amalgamated during the 20th century. The cutting for the A9 is present to the west of the steading, located c.12m from the complex at its closest point. Effectively screened from view by mature planting, the cutting severs the steading from land to the west including Bankfoot. The existing cutting would be widened to the north and south of the steading resulting in further encroachment of highways infrastructure on the setting of Broompark and increased prominence of the road cutting due to clearance of existing tree planting along the cutting, opening up views from the asset to the construction zone. Construction activities, such as site clearance, tree removal, and earth works would result in temporary disturbance on the setting of the steading. The value of Broompark has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be moderate and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.24 Northleys Farm (Asset 16) is sited in arable fields c.179m to the west of the existing A9. Construction of the proposed scheme would result in the removal of tree planting within the highway boundary and widening of the existing road cutting by up to 20m towards Northleys Farm, opening up views from the farm towards the construction zone. Construction activities would result in temporary noise and visual intrusion on the asset's setting. This would not, however detract from the value of the farm as an example of an improvement farmstead. The magnitude of impact on this asset of low value has therefore been assessed to be negligible and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.25 Temporary intrusion from construction activities would impact on the setting of Newmills Cottages (Asset 50) and Hilton Cottage (Asset 75) during the construction phase. Whilst introducing a new element into the setting of the assets, this would not affect their understanding as much altered historic cottages. Both assets have been assessed to be of negligible value. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be minor and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral for both assets.
- 1.5.26 There would be temporary noise and visual intrusion on the setting of East Mains smithy (Asset 61) from construction activities, including site clearance, tree removal and the excavation of a cutting for the new carriageway to the east of the existing A9. The construction zone would be located c.20m from the building and would form a prominent element within the building's setting; however would not detract from its understanding as a road-side smithy. The value of East Mains smithy

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

has been assessed to be negligible. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.

- 1.5.27 Loak Mill and Gall Corn Mill (Assets 71 and 72) are sited overlooking the Garry Burn and the former Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike (Asset 30), in agricultural land to the south of Bankfoot. The assets would be located c.107m and c.90m from the construction zone, and would experience intrusion on their setting construction activities along the existing A9 and the excavation of a cutting to the east of the current road. Their group value and relationship to the Garry Burn and the former turnpike road would not be affected by the proposed works. The value of both assets has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact on both assets has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.28 Noise and visual intrusion on the rural setting of North Barns (Asset 107) would result from construction works to the access track directly to the west of the steading. These impacts would be temporary and would not diminish the understanding of the steading, or its relationship to the surrounding rectilinear fields of 18th and 19th century date. The value of North Barns has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.29 There would be temporary noise and visual intrusion on the setting of Gelly (Asset 110), and Coltrannie Farmhouse and Steading (Assets 108 and 109) from construction activities, including bulk earthworks and widening of the existing A9 carriageway. The value of all three assets has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.30 No impact is predicted on the remaining 12 assets.

Operation

- 1.5.31 The presence of the overbridge embankment immediately to the south of Glenordie (Asset 12) would form a large-scale element within the setting of the building, separating the asset from the agricultural fields to its south, which contribute to the understanding of the asset as part of a small-scale rural mill complex. The value of Glenordie has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.32 The Tullybelton/Stanley junction would form a large-scale new element in the setting of Newmills (Asset 35). Together with the dual carriageway, this would increase the prominence of and intrusion from highways infrastructure within the farm's setting. The value of Newmills has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be moderate, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.33 The proposed scheme would increase the prominence of the A9 within the setting of Broompark (Asset 95). The presence of a wider cutting for the road would result in further encroachment on the fields surrounding the steading and increase the prominence of modern roads infrastructure within its setting. The value of Broompark has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.34 The proposed scheme would be located c.115m from Luncarty graveyard (Asset 5), on the opposite side of the Perth to Inverness Rail Line (Asset 7). The proposed scheme and vehicles moving along it would be apparent in views from the graveyard to the north and west. This would reinforce the existing character of the asset's setting, where the existing A9 and movement of vehicles along the road currently form a noticeable feature. The value of Luncarty Graveyard has been assessed to be medium. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- 1.5.35 Similarly to Glenordie (Asset 12), the Pitlandie Farm Overbridge would form a new element in the setting of the low value asset of Ordie Cottage (Asset 14), separating the building from the agricultural fields to the south. The proposed scheme would be located over 45m from the cottage, and would not dominate its setting to the same extent as Glenordie. The magnitude of impact on Asset 14 has therefore been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.36 The proposed scheme would be widened along its existing route c.147m from Northleys Farm (Asset 16). This would not result in significant land-take from the agricultural fields surrounding the farm, and views towards the proposed scheme would be largely screened by its location within cutting. The value of Northleys Farm has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.37 The new link road from the Tullybelton/Stanley junction to Luncarty would run parallel to the existing A9 to the north west of the Marlehall Farm (Asset 31). The presence of the new road and the movement of vehicles along it would be clearly visible from the farm complex; however would not materially detract from the understanding of the farm's relationship to the surrounding improvement period rectilinear fields (HLT4), or the development of the asset as a planned improvement period farm. The relationship of the farm to the former turnpike road (Asset 30) has previously been impacted by the construction of the A9. The value of Marlehall Farm has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.38 The Tullybelton/Stanley Junction would form a new element within the setting of Newmills Cottages (Asset 50), rising on embankment to the west of the cottages, and detracting from its rural character. The value of Newmills Cottages has been assessed to be negligible. The magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.39 Operation of the proposed scheme would maintain the existing character of the setting of East Mains Smithy (Asset 61). Although increasing the prominence of modern roads infrastructure, this would not affect the understanding of Asset 61 as a roadside Smithy. The value of East Mains smithy has been assessed to be negligible. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.40 Impacts on the setting of Westwood Farm (Asset 65) would result from the presence of the new access road running across the field in front of the farm, reinforcing the existing character of the asset's setting. The value of Westwood Farm has been assessed to be low. In consideration of the character of the Farm's existing setting, the magnitude of this impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.41 The presence of the proposed scheme and the movement of vehicles along it would maintain the existing character of Loak Mill and Gall Corn Mill's setting (Assets 71 and 72), and would not affect our understanding of the relationship between the two buildings or their historic function. The value of both assets has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact on Gall Corn Mill and Loak Mill has therefore been assessed to be negligible. The significance of impact on both assets has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.42 The accommodation bridge to the east of Coltrannie Farmhouse and Steading (Assets 108 and 109) would form a new element within the setting of these assets; however would not detract from their understanding as 19th century agricultural buildings. The value of both assets has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance on impact has been assessed to be Neutral for both assets.
- 1.5.43 The presence of the dual carriageway and accommodation bridge to the east and north-east of Gelly (Asset 110) would maintain the existing character of the building's setting and would not detract from its understanding. The value of Gelly has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance on impact has been assessed to be Neutral.

- 1.5.44 No impacts are predicted on the remaining 18 Assets.

Historic Landscape

Construction

- 1.5.45 The proposed scheme would result in land take from HLT4: 18th-19th Century Rectilinear Fields for the widening of the existing road and erection of a new accommodation and road bridges. Construction of the Tullybelton/Stanley Junction would introduce a new feature into the Historic Landscape Type, including earthwork embankments and new single carriageway roads which would predominantly run on or parallel to existing roads. A small number of field boundaries would be impacted by the construction of the new single-carriageway roads, however, the removal of the boundary would be limited to the road footprint and would have limited impact on the overall legibility of the field pattern. The value of HLT4 has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.
- 1.5.46 There would be a small strip of land take along the eastern edge of the A9 from HLT6: 18th to 20th century woodland around ch8000, for widening of the carriageway and construction of a new access track. This would result in some limited removal of trees from plantations of 20th century date. Further to the south, at ch7600, a short stretch of drystone wall and small area of woodland would be removed by construction of the proposed scheme. This feature has previously been severed into two by the construction of the existing A9. Although resulting in limited physical impacts, construction of the proposed scheme would not materially alter the historic landscape character of this type or its legibility. HLT6 has been assessed to be of low value. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.47 Construction of the proposed scheme would result in land take along the existing highway boundary from HLT1: 19th Century-Present Amalgamated Fields and HLT7: 20th Century to Present drained rough grazing. A small area of land take would also be required from the 20th Century Conifer Plantation (HLT5). The works would be located adjacent to the existing highway boundary and would not result in any material change to the character of these Historic Landscape Types. The value of HLT7 has been assessed to be low, and the value of HLT1 and HLT5 has been assessed to be negligible. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral on all three types.
- 1.5.48 The proposed scheme would result in widening of the existing A9 (HLT2) from single to dual carriageway, and the construction of new road and accommodation bridges. This would result in expansion of HLT2 with acquisition of land from adjacent types, and reinforcement of its character as a modern highway. The value of the type has been assessed to be negligible. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be minor beneficial, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.49 No impact is predicted on the remaining Historic Landscape Type (HLT3): 19th century to present urban areas. The proposed scheme would not physically impact on this type or detract from its understanding or appreciation.

Operation

- 1.5.50 Impacts on the 18th-19th Century Rectilinear Fields type (HLT4) resulting from the presence of the Tullybelton/Stanley Junction would continue during operation, detracting from its rural character and increasing the prominence of modern highways infrastructure. The value of HLT4 has been assessed to be low. The magnitude of impact has been assessed to be minor, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Slight.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

- 1.5.51 Impacts on the 19th Century-Present Amalgamated Field type (HLT1), 20th Century Conifer Plantation (HLT5), 18th to 20th Century Woodland type (HLT6) and 20th Century to Present drained rough grazing type (HLT7) which commenced during the construction phase would continue during operation of the proposed scheme. The magnitude of impact on all four types has been assessed to be negligible, and the significance of impact has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.52 The minor beneficial impact on HLT2:Late 20th Century – Present Road would continue during operation of the proposed scheme. The impact significance has been assessed to be Neutral.
- 1.5.53 No impact is predicted on the remaining one type (HLT3).

1.6 Mitigation and Residual Impacts

- 1.6.1 For further information on the mitigation proposed, please refer to Section 13.5 (Mitigation) of the ES.

Archaeological Remains

- 1.6.2 The mitigation proposed, along with the predicted non-significant residual impacts on Archaeological Remains is presented in Tables 1 and 2 below.

Table 1: Mitigation Proposed and Non-significant Residual Construction Impacts on Archaeological Remains

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
6	Battleby Mill Lade	Negligible	Mitigation to be informed by geophysical survey and trial trenching	Negligible	Neutral
11	Northleys Palisaded Enclosure	Medium	Mitigation to be informed by geophysical survey and trial trenching	Negligible	Neutral
15	Ordie Mill (site of)	Low	Mitigation to be informed by geophysical survey and trial trenching	Negligible	Neutral
21	Northleys Gravel Pit (site of)	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
25	Northleys Footpath and Footbridge	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
29	Marlehall Enclosure	Low	Watching Brief	Negligible	Neutral
30	Perth Dunkeld Turnpike	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
34	Marlehall Enclosure and Possible Souterrain	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
40	Possible Pit Alignment, Tophead	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
41	Possible Ring Ditch, Tophead	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
47	Kilburns Possible Enclosure	Low	None proposed	Minor	Slight
48	Newmills Mill Lead	Low	Earthwork and photographic survey	Negligible	Neutral
51	Bankfoot Branch Line (Site of)	Low	Earthwork and photographic survey	Negligible	Neutral
55	Double Ring Ditch west of Newmills Cottages	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
56	Newmills Cottages Pit Alignment	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
57	Ring Ditch northwest of Newmills Cottages	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
58	Kinvaid Pit Alignment	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
59	Newmills Cottages Settlement and Souterrain	Medium	Mitigation to be informed by geophysical survey and trial trenching	Negligible	Neutral
76	Hilton Quarry (site of)	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
85	Auchtergaven Building (site of)	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
87	Craig Quarry Trackway (site of)	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
98	Gelly to North Barns Footpath (site of)	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
105	South Barns Fermtoun (site of)	Low	Mitigation to be informed by geophysical survey and trial trenching	Negligible	Neutral

Table 2: Mitigation Proposed and Non-significant Residual Operation Impacts on Archaeological Remains

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
29	Marlehall Enclosure	Low	None proposed	Minor	Slight
32	Ladner Possible Unenclosed Settlement	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
34	Marlehall Enclosure and Possible Souterrain	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
38	Newmills Possible Settlement and Souterrain	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
40	Possible Pit Alignment, Tophead	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
41	Possible Ring Ditch, Tophead	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
47	Kilburns Possible Enclosure	Low	None proposed	Minor	Slight
49	Ring Ditch west of Newmills Cottages	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
55	Double Ring Ditch west of Newmills Cottages	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
56	Newmills Cottages Pit Alignment	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
57	Ring Ditch northwest of Newmills Cottages	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
58	Kinvaid Pit Alignment	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
59	Newmills Cottages Settlement and Souterrain	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight

Historic Buildings

1.6.3 Predicted residual impacts after mitigation on Historic Buildings are described in Tables 3 and 4.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Table 3: Mitigation Proposed and Non-significant Residual Construction Impacts on Historic Buildings

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
5	Luncarty graveyard and Old Parish Church (site of)	Medium	None proposed	Minor	Slight
12	Glenordie	Low	None proposed	Moderate	Slight
14	Ordie Cottage	Low	None proposed	Minor	Slight
16	Northleys Farm	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
31	Marlehall Farmstead	Low	None proposed	Minor	Slight
35	Newmills	Low	None proposed	Moderate	Slight
50	Newmills Cottages	Negligible	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
61	East Mains smithy	Negligible	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
65	Westwood Farm	Low	None proposed	Minor	Slight
71	Loak Mill	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
72	Gall Corn Mill	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
75	Hilton Cottage	Negligible	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
95	Broompark	Low	None proposed	Moderate	Slight
107	North Barns	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
108	Coltrannie steading	Low	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
109	Coltrannie farmhouse	Low	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
110	Gelly	Low	None proposed	Minor	Neutral

Table 4: Mitigation Proposed and Non-significant Residual Operation Impacts on Historic Buildings

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
5	Luncarty graveyard and Old Parish Church (site of)	Medium	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
12	Glenordie	Low	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
14	Ordie Cottage	Low	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
16	Northleys Farm	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
31	Marlehall Farmstead	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
35	Newmills	Low	Landscape planting	Minor	Neutral
50	Newmills Cottages	Negligible	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
61	East Mains smithy	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
65	Westwood Farm	Low	None proposed	Minor	Neutral
71	Loak Mill	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
72	Gall Corn Mill	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
95	Broompark	Low	Landscape planting	Negligible	Neutral
108	Coltrannie steading	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
109	Coltrannie farmhouse	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
110	Gelly	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Historic Landscape

1.6.4 Predicted residual impacts after mitigation on the Historic Landscape are described in Tables 5 and 6 below.

Table 5: Mitigation Proposed and Non-significant Residual Construction Impacts on the Historic Landscape

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Significance
1	19th Century-Present Amalgamated Field	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral.
2	Late 20th Century-Present Road	Negligible	None proposed	Minor beneficial	Neutral
4	18th-19th Century Rectilinear Fields	Low	None proposed	Minor	Slight
5	20th Century Conifer Plantation	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
6	18th to 20th Century Woodland	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
7	20th Century to Present drained rough grazing	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral

Table 6: Mitigation Proposed and Non-significant Residual Operation Impacts on the Historic Landscape

Asset No.	Asset Name	Value	Proposed mitigation	Residual Impact	
				Magnitude	Magnitude
1	19th Century-Present Amalgamated Field	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral.
2	Late 20th Century-Present Road	Negligible	None proposed	Minor beneficial	Neutral
4	18th-19th Century Rectilinear Fields	Low	Landscape planting	Negligible	Neutral
5	20th Century Conifer Plantation	Negligible	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
6	18th to 20th Century Woodland	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral
7	20th Century to Present drained rough grazing	Low	None proposed	Negligible	Neutral

1.7 References

National Archives of Scotland

RHP3725 Plan of Ardonachie, Blelock and others c.1800

RHP34505 Plan of lands at Muir of Nairne (Thorne?) 1789

RHP83253/2 Copy plan of part of Murthly Estate showing deer chase and its severance by Perth and Dunkeld Railway

RHP140659 Plan of Muir of Thorn, 1744

RHP140650 Plan of disputed boundary along Gelly Burn 1784

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

RHP 400698 Plan of the Baronies of Grandtully, Strathbraan and Murthly, the property of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. c.1830

Bibliographic References

Armit, I. 1999 The abandonment of souterrains: evolution, catastrophe or dislocation? *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 129 (1999), 577-96.

Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey

Ashmore, P.J. 1996 Neolithic and Bronze Age Scotland. Batsford: London

Atkins, 2009, A9 Dualling, Luncarty to Bankfoot, Stage 2 Environmental Assessment. Unpublished Technical Report.

Bishop, M. 1997. 'Gowrie Quarry (Redgorton parish), cropmark, pit alignment'. *Discovery and Excavation, Scotland*. 65

Chalmers, W. 1791-99 The Old Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 17: Auchtergaven, County of Perth, 551-558

Coles, FR. Report on stone circles in Perthshire principally Strathearn, with measured plans and drawings (obtained under the Gunning Fellowship), *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 45 (1910-11), 46-116

Coles, JM. and Simpson, DDA. 1965. 'The excavation of a Neolithic round barrow at Pitnacree, Perthshire, Scotland'. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*. 49, no.36

Cumming, G. 1839. Views at Dunkeld and descriptive and historical sketches. G. Cumming, Dundee

Fraser, G. Rev. 1791-99 The Old Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 3: Moneydie, County of Perth, 269 – 275

English Heritage 2006 Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice

English Heritage 2007. Understanding the Archaeology of Landscapes, a guide to good recording practice.

Glendinning, M. Wade Martins, S. 2008. Buildings of the Land. RCAHMS, Edinburgh

Highways Agency et al. (2007). DMRB Volume 11 Cultural Heritage, Section 3, Part 2, Revision HA 208/07, August 2007. The Highways Agency, Transport Scotland, Welsh Assembly Government and The Department for Regional Development Northern Ireland.

Historic Scotland (not dated). Supplementary information on the Murthly Castle Historic Garden and Designed Landscape

Historic Scotland, 2010, Managing Change in the Historic Environment: Setting

Historic Scotland, 2011, Scottish Historic Environment Policy (SHEP)

Hunter, T. 1883. Woods, Forests and Estates of Perthshire. Henderson, Robertson and Hunter, Perth.

Inglis, J. Rev. 1796 The New Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 17: Tibbermore, County of Perth, 631-650

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Institute for Archaeologists, 2012, Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment

King, MD. 1992 'Newmills farm (Auchtergaven parish): quernstone'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 77

King, MD. 1992 'Newmills Cottages (Auchtergaven parish): ring-ditch: souterrain'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 79

King, MD. 1992 'Newmills Cottages (Auchtergaven parish): ring-ditch'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 79

King, MD. 1994 'Newmills Cottages (Auchtergaven parish): flint and chert artefacts'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 85

Liston, W. Rev. 1834-45 The New Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 10: Redgorton, County of Perth, 162-197

Lyddieth, JCL. 1970. 'New Mill, Nr Stanley, hammer stone'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 38

Moncrieff, D. Rev. 17921-99 The Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 15: Redgorton, County of Perth, 523-542

Nelson, T. Rev. 1834-45 The New Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 10: Auchtergaven, County of Perth, 423-448

Omand, D.(eds). 1999 The Perthshire Book. Birlinn: Edinburgh

Pennant, T. 1769. A Tour in Scotland. 5th edition

Perth and Kinross Council, 2000, Perth and Kinross Local Plan 1995

Reid, AG. 1985 'Newmills Farm (Auchtergaven p): quernstone'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 54

ScARF Sheridan, A and Brophy, K. (eds) Neolithic Panel report Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at <http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/scarf-neolithic-panel-report>

ScARF Downes, J. (eds) Bronze Age Panel report Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at <http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/scarf-bronze-age-panel-report>

ScARF Hunter, F. and Carruthers, M. (eds) Iron Age Panel report Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at <http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/iron-age-panel-report>

ScARF Hall, M. and Price, N. (eds) Medieval Panel report Scottish Archaeological Research Framework: Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Available online at <http://www.scottishheritagehub.com/content/medieval>

Scottish Government, 2010, Scottish Planning Policy

Scottish Government, 2011; Planning Advice Note 2/2011: Planning and Archaeology

Stell, G. Shaw, S and Storrier, S. (eds) 2003. Scotland's Buildings. Tuckwell Press, East Linton.

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Stevenson, J. 1999. 'Prehistory' in Omand, D.(eds). 1999 The Perthshire Book. Birlinn: Edinburgh. p.19-37.

Strategic Development Planning Authority for Dundee, Angus, Perth and North Fife, 2012. TayPLAN Strategic Development Plan 2012-2032

Thomson, J.W. Rev. 1834-45. The New Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 10: Moneydie, County of Perth, 198 – 210

Tulloch, W. Rev. 1834-45. The New Statistical Account of Scotland, Vol. 10: Tibbermore, County of Perth, 1028-1038

Watkins, T. 1977. 'Newmills, Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Prehist Society. 392-3

Watkins, T. 1977. 'Auchtergaven, Newmills'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 29

Watkins, T. and Shepherd, IAG. A beaker burial at Newmills, near Bankfoot, Perthshire, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 110 (1978-80), 32-43

Watkins, T. Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmills, near Bankfoot, Perthshire, *Proc Soc Antiq Scot*, 110 (1978-80), 165-208

Cartographic References

Blaeu, J. 1654 Atlas of Scotland

Geological Survey (1983), 1:50,000 Scale Sheet 48W Perth (Solid)

Geological Survey (1985), 1:50,000 Scale Sheet 48W Perth (Drift)

Geological Survey (1981), 1: 10,560 Scale Sheet NO02NE (Solid and Drift)

Geological Survey (1980), 1: 10,560 Scale Sheet NO03NE (Solid and Drift)

Geological Survey (1980), 1: 10,560 Scale Sheet NO03SE (Solid and Drift)

Roy, W. 1747-55 Military survey of Scotland, sheet C.9.b 17/3f

Ordnance Survey. 1867 6 inch to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet LXXIII

Ordnance Survey. 1867 6 inch to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet LXXXV

Ordnance Survey. 1867 6 inch to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet LXII

Ordnance Survey. 1901 6 inch to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet LXXXV.NE

Ordnance Survey. 1901 6 inch to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet LXXIII.SE

Ordnance Survey. 1901 6 inch to the mile, Perthshire, Sheet LXXIII.NE

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXXV.8 (Moneydie)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXXV.8 (Redgorton)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXXV.4 (Moneydie)

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXXV.4 (Redgorton)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIII.15 (Auchtergaven)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIII.15 (Moneydie)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIII.16 (Combined)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIII.11 (Auchtergaven)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIII.7 (Auchtergaven)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIII.3 (Auchtergaven)

Ordnance Survey. 1867 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan, Sheet LXXIII.3 (Little Dunkeld)

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 085.08

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 085.04

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 073.16

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 073.15

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 073.11

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 073.07

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 073.03

Ordnance Survey. 1901 25 inch to the mile, Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 062.15

Vertical Aerial Photographs

Sortie	Frames	Date	Lib
106/G/UK0051	3219, 3221, 3069, 3071	1946	B0087
541/A/0477	3307, 3305, 4384, 4386, 4388	1949	B0271
540/A/0385	5124, 5094, 5096, 5009	1948	C0077
ASS/502/88	026-028, 020-022	1988	C0262
ASS/509/88	219-221	1988	C0269

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Annex 1: Gazetteer

Asset Number	1	Asset Name	Luncarty Station (site of)
NGR	NO0937829435	Parish	REDGORTON
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO02NE162	SMR reference	MPK10895
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>RAILWAY STATION (Mid 19th Century to Mid 20th Century - 1848 AD to 1951 AD)</p> <p>This intermediate station on the Perth-Kinnaber Junction main ('Strathmore') line of the former Caledonian Rly was opened by the Scottish Central (Scottish Midland Junction) Rly. on 2 August 1848 and closed to regular passenger traffic on 18 June 1951. The portion of the line between Perth and Stanley Junction remains in use by Perth-Inverness trains. (1, 2). Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 2 May 2000. This station is indicated on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxxxv. Information from RCAHMS (AKK), 2 May 2000. For Luncarty, Belvedere House (NO 0928 2816) which has been equated with Luncarty Station, see NO02NE 118.</p> <p>(1) Bibliographic reference: Daniels and Dench, G and L. 1980. Passengers no more. 62 (2) Bibliographic reference: Butt, R V J. 1995. The directory of railway stations: details every public and private passenger station, halt, platform and stopping place, past and present. 151. [1; 2]</p> <p>The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to the live railway line. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] AC 18/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	2	Asset Name	Luncarty Bridge cropmarks
NGR	NO0917829476	Parish	REDGORTON
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO02NE96	SMR reference	MPK6392
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>The RCAHMS have recorded cropmarks through aerial photography c. NO 091 294. SW (PKHT) 24 September 2003. [1]</p> <p>No further information. [2]</p> <p>Luncarty Bridge Cropmarks comprises a suite of cropmarks that may represent ditches, pits and possible souterrains. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site commands good all round views especially to the east. The site comprises a recently ploughed and rolled arable field that slopes gently to the east and the A9. The soil consists of a sandy silt. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] AC 18/04/13</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	3	Asset Name	Railway turntable (site of)
NGR	NO0938329597	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A turntable is depicted on the 1st Edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, it is not depicted on the 2nd Edition. The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey as it is part of a live railway [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 8/04/13			

Asset Number	4	Asset Name	Station House, Luncarty
NGR	NO0941129674	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
House shown on the 1st edition 25" map of 1867, close to Luncarty Station. [1] Building on site today comprises a two-storey structure, roughcast externally with slate roof and end stacks. Two-storey extension to the west one bay in width. Original house is of three bays with central doorway below a small gable. All windows and doors are modern replacements. Situated on Main Road in Luncarty, adjacent to the Perth or Inverness Railway Line (Asset 7) and now surrounded by modern suburban development. Possibly constructed to provide accommodation for station master at Luncarty Station (Asset 1). [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.8 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 8/04/13			

Asset Number	5	Asset Name	Luncarty graveyard and Old Parish Church (site of)
NGR	NO0939830055	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE31	SMR reference	MPK2329
Value	Medium		
Description			
For present parish church of Redgorton (NO 0837 2839), see NO03SE 31. There are old tombstones in the burial ground (centred NO 0941 3006) on the summit of Kirk Hill. Visited by OS 6 May 1940. Luncarty Parish Church, dedicated to St Fillan, is said to have stood near this burial-ground for some time after the parish was annexed to Redgorton (c.1614) No traces now remain. [1; 2]			
Walled graveyard sited on hilltop location, enclosed by a roughly coursed stone wall with a later extension to the graveyard added to the west. In the southeast corner there is a small mort house, constructed of coursed rubble, with a barrel vaulted roof. The structure is constructed into the hillslope. The date 1832 is inscribed above the doorway.			
The graveyard is sited on a hilltop location, enabling views particularly to the north and west. [3]			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER, RCAHMS [2] RCAHMS [3] S Honeywell site inspection 8/04/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	6	Asset Name	Battleby Mill Lead
NGR	NO0913030120	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>A mill lead is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey although the culvert through Downhill South Viaduct (Site 91) was identified. The site currently comprises a recently ploughed and rolled arable field that falls sharply to the north in the vicinity of the mill lade and presumably this determined the position of the lade, the sharp fall assisting in the velocity of the water delivery. The soil consists of a sandy silt. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [2] A Curtis site inspection 8/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	7	Asset Name	Perth to Inverness Rail Line
NGR	NO0934030160	Parish	
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO02NE 162	SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Perth-Kinnaber Junction main ('Strathmore') line of the former Caledonian Railway was opened by the Scottish Central (Scottish Midland Junction) Rly. on 2 August 1848 and closed to regular passenger traffic on 18 June 1951. The portion of the line between Perth and Stanley Junction remains in use by Perth-Inverness trains. [1] Railway line remains in active use.</p>			
References			
[1] RCAHMS			

Asset Number	8	Asset Name	South Viaduct, Downhill
NGR	NO0932630271	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE58	SMR reference	MPK8649
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>RAILWAY VIADUCT (Mid 19th Century to Modern - 1848 AD to 2050 AD)</p> <p>Viaducts, (NO03SE 18 and 58), north of Luncarty. Opened 1848 by the Scottish Midland Junction Railway. Two masonry viaducts, the longer with five spans and the other with three. Both have segmental arches and are built of rock-faced masonry, strengthened with old rails. This viaduct was built to carry the now-closed Perth-Kinnaber Junction ('Strathmore') main line of the (former) Caledonian Railway across the valley of the Shochie Burn. It now carries only the Perth-Stanley Junction section of the Perth-Inverness (main) line of the (former) Highland Railway. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 27 February 1998. [1]</p> <p>(Locations cited as NO 093 303 and 093 306). Viaducts, north of Luncarty. Opened 1848 by the Scottish Midland Junction Rly. Two masonry viaducts, the longer with five spans and the other with three. Both have segmental arches and are built of rock-faced masonry, strengthened with old rails. J R Hume 1977.</p> <p>This viaduct was built to carry the now-closed Perth-Kinnaber Junction ('Strathmore') main line of the (former) Caledonian Rly. across the valley of the Shochie Burn. It now carries only the Perth-Stanley Junction section of the Perth-Inverness (main) line of the (former) Highland Rly. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 27 February 1998. [2]</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

5 arched viaduct remains as described. Brick soffits to arches. Railway remains in use. [3]
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] S Honeywell site inspection 8/04/13

Asset Number	9	Asset Name	Standing stone east of Cramflat
NGR	NO0885430319	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	Scheduled Monument	Historic Scotland reference	1527
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE9	SMR reference	MPK2342
Value	High		

Description			
<p>This monument is a prehistoric standing stone, located in arable land 400m E of Cramflat farm. The stone is 1.8m high by 0.7m and is oriented NNE-SSW.</p> <p>(NO 0885 3032) Standing Stone (NR) marked on OS 6" map (1959) This stone, 5ft 8ins high is scheduled.</p> <p>This stone is 1.8m high x 1.2m long x 0.7m thick and is oriented NNE-SSW. It bears no markings. Visited by OS (WDJ) 10 Narch 1969. [1]</p> <p>(NO 0885 3032) Standing Stone (NR) OS 6" map (1959)</p> <p>This stone, 5ft 8ins high is scheduled. F R Coles 1911</p> <p>This stone is 1.8m high x 1.2m long x 0.7m thick and is oriented NNE-SSW. It bears no markings. Visited by OS (WDJ) 10 Narch 1969</p> <p>(1) Bibliographic reference: Coles, F R. 1910-11. 'Report on stone circles in Perthshire principally Strathearn, with measured plans and drawings (obtained under the Gunning Fellowship)'. Proceedings of the Society Antiq Scot. 109 [2]</p> <p>The site was found to be as described during the walkover survey. The site commands sweeping all round views over the surrounding landscape and it was noted that the Standing Stones at Over Benchil, Gellybanks and Cramflat were intervisible (Sites 9, 22 and 37). The site currently comprises a recently ploughed and rolled arable field that falls sharpley to the south and east. The soil consists of a sandy silt [3].</p>			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 08/04/13			

Asset Number	10	Asset Name	Luncarty Post Office
NGR	NO0938530400	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	Category C Listed Building	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE16	SMR reference	MPK2312
Value	Low		

Description			
<p>Downhill post office was originally a coaching inn with a smithy opposite. The inn and smithy are marked on the OS 1st Edition 6" Series.</p> <p>2-storey main block with wide eaves: single-storey wings asymmetrically grouped with peinded roofs. Wooden gothic details to windows. White-washed rubble, c. 1825-30. NOTES: Ceased to be P.O. in 1969.</p> <p>BLACKSMITHS WORKSHOP (Post Medieval to Late 19th Century - 1561 AD to 1899 AD)</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

COACHING INN (Post Medieval to Late 19th Century - 1561 AD to 1899 AD) HOUSE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1561 AD to 2050 AD) POST OFFICE (Post Medieval to Modern - 1561 AD to 2050 AD). [1]
Complex includes single-storey T-plan stone building to the west of the former Inn. Complex is located directly to the west of the embankment for the former Caledonian Railway, adjacent to the former turnpike road from Perth to Luncarty. [2]
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS

Asset Number	11	Asset Name	Northleys palisaded enclosure
NGR	NO0898930426	Parish	MONEYDIE
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE59	SMR reference	MPK8765
Value	Medium		
Description			
The RCAHMS have recorded a palisaded enclosure, pits, a possible round house and evidence of rig and furrow cultivation c. NO 090 304. [1]			
No further information. [2]			
Northleys Palisaded Enclosure comprises a suite of cropmarks indicative of a palisaded enclosure, pits, a possible round house and evidence of later rig and furrow cultivation. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site commands good all round views although views to the west are restricted as the site falls sharply to the south and east towards the A9 in cutting. The site currently comprises a recently ploughed and rolled arable field. The soil consists of a sandy silt. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [3].			
A broad area of significantly elevated magnetic enhancement was identified. These were interpreted as being geological in origin.. Several lower magnitude discrete anomalies have also been identified to the north of Area 1. These anomalies are amorphous in appearance and form no obvious pattern. Therefore, these anomalies were also assigned a geological interpretation, probably being caused by localised variations within the superficial deposits. Magnetic disturbance identified along the northern edge of Area 1 was due to ferrous material within the adjacent field boundary and is of no archaeological interest. The only other anomalies identified within Area 1 were the ubiquitous dipolar responses caused by ferrous debris in the upper soil horizons [4].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 08/04/13 [4] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey			

Asset Number	12	Asset Name	Glenordie
NGR	NO0921430613	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Cottage shown on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [1] Part of the Ordie Mill complex (Asset 87), probably the mill owner's house. One and a half storey cottage, roughcast with slate roof. Central doorway with later porch, windows flanking to either side. Dormer window above. To rear is a raised gable probably to accommodate stairs. Constructed into hill slope to the north of the former site of Ordie Mill. Sited within small hamlet on the former mill site on the banks of the Ordie Burn, close to a railway viaduct. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.8 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 08/04/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	13	Asset Name	North Viaduct, Downhill
NGR	NO0930730649	Parish	REDGORTON
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE18	SMR reference	MPK2314
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Viaducts, (NO03SE 18 and 58), north of Luncarty. Opened 1848 by the Scottish Midland Junction Railway. Two masonry viaducts, the longer with five spans and the other with three. Both have segmental arches and are built of rock-faced masonry, strengthened with old rails. [1].</p> <p>This viaduct was built to carry the now-closed Perth-Kinnaber Junction ('Strathmore') main line of the (former) Caledonian Railway across the valley of the Ordie Burn. It now carries only the Perth-Stanley Junction section of the Perth-Inverness (main) line of the (former) Highland Railway. [1; 2]</p> <p>Viaduct over the Ordie Burn formed by three tall arches constructed of rock-faced stone with brick used for the soffit of the arches. Pilasters and curved retaining walls to embankments. Railway line runs onto embankment to the north and south. Railway remains in use. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] S Honeywell site inspection 8/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	14	Asset Name	Ordie Cottage
NGR	NO0916230650	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Cottage depicted on the 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1901. [1] Part of the Ordie Mill complex (Asset 87), possibly a replacement for the original mill owner's house (Asset 103). One and a half storey cottage with steeply pitched roof. Canted dormer windows in roof slope. Modern extension obscures much of ground floor. Constructed on hillside above the site of Ordie Mill within small hamlet close to the former mill site on the banks of the Ordie Burn, close to a railway viaduct. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey 1901. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheet 085.08 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 08/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	15	Asset Name	Ordie Mill (site of)
NGR	NO0918930655	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	MPK12205
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Ordie Mill is marked on the OS 1st Edition 6" Series. SW (PKHT) 1 September 2003. [1]</p> <p>Small-scale bobbin mill dating from the early to mid-19th century. A plan and elevation of the mill held by the national archives shows this to have been a compact water-powered mill, of two storeys and three bays, with the owner's house incorporated at one end. [2]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is currently residential [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] National Archives of Scotland RHP92872 [3] A Curtis site inspection 08/04/13</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	16	Asset Name	Northleys Farm
NGR	NO0884030810	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE65	SMR reference	MPK11754
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Northleys farmstead is depicted on the OS 1st Edition 6" Series. SW (PKHT) 1 September 2003. [1; 2] Buildings shown on the 1st edition map continue to form the core of this farmstead. Two-storey farmhouse to the south, of three bays with central entrance, gabled roof and gable stacks. All roughcast with modern windows and porch. Farm buildings detached to rear (north) comprising a double-height barn with cartshed and hayloft over, and probable byre formed by three parallel ranges with half hipped roofs. The farm is located in agricultural land to the west of the A9, in an area of large amalgamated arable fields. [3]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [3] S Honeywell site inspection 08/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	17	Asset Name	Ordie Mill Lead
NGR	NO0907030960	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>A mill lead is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1,2]. The mill lead was found to be extant during the walkover survey. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 08/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	18	Asset Name	Northleys cropmarks
NGR	NO0877831010	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE39	SMR reference	MPK6337
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>The RCAHMS had recorded cropmarks, cultivation remains and possibly two souterrains from aerial photographs. Aerial photographic survey by the Roman Gask Project (2004, Flight 1, CN 2/18) has revealed the cropmarks of a possible enclosure at c. NO 090 309. The form, function and date of this enclosure is unknown. [1; 2]</p>			
<p>Northleys cropmarks includes two possible souterrains, an enclosure and cultivation remains. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site commands good all round open views. The site currently comprises a gently undulating arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil comprises a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions and drains well. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [3].</p>			
<p>A fragmented circular anomaly was identified at NO 08963 30995. The anomaly is sited on a noticeable rise in the landscape. Within the 'enclosure' a number of discrete anomalies are identified, perhaps indicating pits, post-holes and burnt deposits. A sinuous linear anomaly extends south from the 'enclosure' for 28m, and may indicate a soil-filled ditch, perhaps a souterrain. If so, it is likely that the anomaly is caused by magnetic sand and gravel filling the passage. Given the clear archaeological potential within this field a number of other high magnitude anomalies, have been assigned a possible archaeological origin. [4]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

[2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 08/04/13 [4] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey

Asset Number	19	Asset Name	Northleys (site of)
NGR	NO0891431054	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE57	SMR reference	MPK9139
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>BUILDING (Post Medieval to Late 19th Century - 1561 AD to 1899 AD) [1] One unroofed building is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxxxv), but it is not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1981). [2]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises a gently undulating arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil comprises a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions and drains well. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 08/04/13			

Asset Number	20	Asset Name	Cottage
NGR	NO0918931194	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Cottage shown on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [1] Extant building comprises a single-storey cottage of Improvement era, likely to have been erected in two phases. Roughcast with slate roof. Comprised of two blocks. Western block slightly taller, contains central door flanked by windows to either side, now with modern porch and dormer windows. Extended to the rear (north). Block to west has a gabled former entrance to the right of centre, flanked by window openings. Modern windows and doors to both blocks. Set within compact plot to the west of the former turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld. [2]</p>			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.4 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 9/04/13			

Asset Number	21	Asset Name	Northleys Gravel Pit
NGR	NO0907031290	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>A gravel pit is depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1]. The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey due to the presence of livestock. A bowl shaped depression at the south-west end of the site may be the partial remains of the quarry, it may equally be a result of the natural topography. The walkover survey was conducted on the 08/04/13 [2].</p>			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	22	Asset Name	Standing stones 620m ESE of Gellybanks
NGR	NO0821631357	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	Scheduled Monument	Historic Scotland reference	1548
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE 8	SMR reference	
Value	High		
Description			
<p>The monument comprises two standing stones of prehistoric date. It is being rescheduled in order to clarify the extent of the scheduled area and to ensure that the archaeologically most sensitive area is covered.</p> <p>The stones stand in arable farmland at around 40m OD. They are set close together, aligned roughly NE-SW. The E stone measures about 1m high, 0.9m wide and about 0.4m thick. The W stone measures about 1.2m high, 1m wide and about 0.7m thick. Standing stones such as this date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and were the focus for prehistoric ritual practices.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises the stones and an area around them within which related material may be expected to be found. It is circular with a diameter of 25m, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract.</p> <p>National Importance The monument is of national importance because of its potential to contribute to our understanding of prehistoric ritual practices.</p> <p>Other Information The monument is recorded by RCAHMS as NO 03 SE 8. [1]</p> <p>(NO 0821 3134) Standing Stones (NR) OS 6" map (1959)</p> <p>Two standing stones of quartzose schist, 8 or 10 inches apart stand 3ft 9ins and 3ft 2ins high respectively. F R Coles 1911</p> <p>These stones are set in line roughly NE-SW. The eastern stone is 1.0m high x 0.9m long x 0.4m thick, the other is 1.2m high x 1.0m long x 0.7m thick. No markings were seen on either stone. Revised at 25". Visited by OS (WDJ) 10 March 1969. [2]</p> <p>During the walkover survey the site was found to be as described. The Standing Stones are currently within an arable field that had been recently ploughed and rolled. The site commands good views to the north, east and south, views to the west are not as extensive due to the natural topography of rising ground. The soil consisted of a sandy silt. It was noted that the Standing Stones were intervisible with Sites 9 and 37. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Historic Scotland Scheduled Monument description [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	23	Asset Name	Marlehall pit alignment
NGR	NO0913831488	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE40	SMR reference	MPK6338
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>A proposed extension to the sand and gravel quarry at Gowrie, north of Luncarty, occasioned an evaluatory excavation conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Examination of aerial photographs had identified a pit alignment running across the two fields to the S of Marlehall Farm on a SE-NW alignment. Other features identified from the aerial photos included a modern gas pipeline, the remains of the Bankfoot light railway, part of the course of the old turnpike predecessor to the A9, and traces of rig and furrow ploughing.</p> <p>The excavation, which examined 300 metres squared, failed to find any remains of the pits at their rectified aerial photograph location, with a sole exception of a modern pit next to the demolished railway, which appeared to be contemporary. The rig and furrow cultivation had been almost completely removed by modern ploughing, as had the former embankment of the railway (1).</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

(1) Bibliographic reference: Bishop, M. 1997. 'Gowrie Quarry (Redgorton parish), cropmark, pit alignment'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 65. [1]

The site was subject to archaeological excavation. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site has good all round open views. The site comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The soil consisted of a silty sand. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].

References

[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER

[2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13

Asset Number	24	Asset Name	Benchil Burn possible pit alignment
NGR	NO0928931575	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	MPK2330
Value	Negligible		

Description

Pit alignment recorded from aerial photographs, centred NO 094 314.

A proposed extension to the sand and gravel quarry at Gowrie N of Luncarty occasioned an evaluatory excavation conducted by AOC (Scotland) Ltd. Examination of aerial photographs had identified a pit alignment (NMRS NO03SE 32) running across the two fields to the S of Marlehall Farm on a SE-NW alignment. Other features identified included a modern gas pipeline, the remains of the Bankfoot light railway, part of the course of the old turnpike predecessor to the A9, and traces of rig and furrow ploughing. The excavation, which examined c 300sqm, failed to find any remains of the pits at their rectified aerial photograph location, with the sole exception of a modern pit next to the demolished railway, which appeared to be contemporary. The rig and furrow cultivation had been almost completely removed by modern ploughing, as had the former embankment of the railway. (1).

A footpath is marked on the OS 1st Edition 6" Series at the approximate location of one portion of the supposed pit alignment. SW (PKHT) 1 September 2003.

(1) Bibliographic reference: Bishop, M. 1997. 'Gowrie Quarry (Redgorton parish), cropmark, pit alignment'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 65-66 [1]

The site has good all round views. The site comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The soil consisted of a silty sand. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].

References

[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER

[2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13

Asset Number	25	Asset Name	Northleys Footpath and Footbridge
NGR	NO0874031630	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		

Description

A footpath and footbridge are depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1]. No evidence for the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site undulates gently and rises to the east and the A9. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil consists of a silty sand. The walkover survey was conducted on 09/04/13 [2]

References

[1] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE

[2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13

Asset Number	26	Asset Name	Marlehall Cottage
NGR	NO0888331664	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland	

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

		reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>A roofed building and garden are depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile map. Labelled as Marlehauch T.P. indicating that a turnpike was located here. [1, 2]. No evidence for the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site undulates and rises to the west and the border with the A9 and to the east and Marlehall Farmhouse yet retains good all round views. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil generally consists of a silty sand. However, colour banding in the soil indicates areas where the soil changes to a silty clay. The site walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/12 [3].</p>			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	27	Asset Name	Marlehall Culvert
NGR	NO0885131696	Parish	Redgorton / Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Culvert carrying a small watercourse below the former turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld. West face buried by construction of the A9 but parapet remains visible. East elevation comprised by a tall rubble wall with a small single-span arch at the base. Built of schist stone and very heavily mortared. Now in very poor condition with spalling of stonework. [1]</p>			
References			
[1] S Honeywell site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	28	Asset Name	Milestone (site of)
NGR	NO0881331737	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>A milestone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No evidence for the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	29	Asset Name	Marlehall enclosure
NGR	NO0884031801	Parish	Redgorton / Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE28	SMR reference	MPK2325
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Aerial photographic survey has revealed an enclosure at NO 0884 3180. [1]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site undulates and rises to the west and the border with the A9 and to the east and the Farmhouse while retaining good all round views. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil generally consists of a silty sand. However, colour banding in the soil indicates areas where the soil changes</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

to a silty clay. The site walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/12 [2]. No evidence for an enclosure was visible in the magnetic data although severe magnetic disturbance made the confident identification of anomalies in this part of the area difficult. Rig and furrow identified. [3]
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] AC 18/04/13 [3] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey

Asset Number	30	Asset Name	Perth Dunkeld Turnpike
NGR	NO0873031900	Parish	Auchtergaven / Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
'A turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld is now completed and has a different line from the old road.' [1]			
The Perth Dunkeld Turnpike is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [2; 3] This road was brought into being by the 1799 Dunkeld and Perth Roads Bill. By 1858 there were 26 miles of road including a branch to Stanley and four tolls. The Perth to Dunkeld Turnpike can be traced on the ground in the south-east of the study area by the current B9099, in the north-west of the study area by the B867 and in the centre of the study area by the current A9. It is assumed that any material remains relating to the original Turnpike will have been truncated by the construction of the present road system.			
Related to the Perth Dunkeld Turnpike are the sites of three former milestones (Site 28, 60 and 74).			
References			
[1] Old Statistical Account, 1791-99, p.556 [2] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [3] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE, Sheet LXXIII.SE			

Asset Number	31	Asset Name	Marlehall Farmstead
NGR	NO0897431841	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE17	SMR reference	MPK2313
Value	Low		
Description			
HORSE ENGINE HOUSE (Early 19th Century to Unknown - 1800 AD?). FARMSTEAD (Early 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD? to 2050 AD)			
Marlehall farmstead is marked on the OS 1st Edition 6-inch Series. The horse engine house depicted on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 25-inch map has been removed.[1]			
Improvement period farm complex laid out on formal plan. All now roughcast externally. Farmhouse sited to the west comprising two-storey, three-bay building, with modern extension across ground floor. Stair projection to the rear, and further modern extensions and alterations. Hipped slate roof with stacks centrally placed against the short elevations. Flanked to either side by single-storey blocks of two bays each to create a symmetrical elevation. One and two-storey farm buildings laid out to the rear to enclose a square yard. Now mostly roughlycast, however rubble construction remains exposed on one building. Located c.160m to the east of the former turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld, the farmhouse being orientated to present a formal elevation to the road. Surrounded by large arable fields. The modern A9 runs directly to the west of the former turnpike road and forms a noticeable element within the complex's setting. [2]			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] S Honeywell site inspection 9/04/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	32	Asset Name	Ladner possible unenclosed settlement
NGR	NO0869432032	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE34	SMR reference	MPK2332
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>The RCAHMS records a possible unenclosed settlement from aerial photographs. [1]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site has good all round immediate views, distant views to the north and west diminish due to the rise in the natural topography. The site comprises a gently undulating arable field with the A9 bordering to the west slightly on embankment. The site had recently been ploughed and rolled, the soil consisted of a sandy silt. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].</p> <p>A high magnitude anomaly was identified in the centre of this survey area located very close to the highest point in the field. It is possible that this anomaly was caused by an infilled gravel extraction pit, but given its position it was suggested that archaeological origin for this anomaly should be considered. There was a cluster of anomalies in a vague curvilinear at the grid reference provided for Asset 32 but it was considered more likely that this and the other discrete anomalies throughout this area are caused by a combination of geological and topographical factors. [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13 [3] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey</p>			

Asset Number	33	Asset Name	Strathord Tile Works and Brick Field
NGR	NO0887032100	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>A Tile Works and Brick Field are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, they are depicted as disused on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is currently residential. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	34	Asset Name	Marlehall Enclosure and Possible Souterrain
NGR	NO0894832145	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE47	SMR reference	MPK6297
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>The RCAHMS has identified the remains of rig and furrow cultivation, an enclosure and a possible souterrain from aerial photographs. [1]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site has good all round immediate views, distant views to the north and west diminish due to the rise in the natural topography. The site currently comprises arable fields that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/08/13 [2].</p>			
References			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER
[2] AC 18/04/13

Asset Number	35	Asset Name	Newmills
NGR	NO0848532150	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Farm complex shown on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [1] Farmhouse located to the south, preserves at least two phases of construction. Main block of two storeys, three bays. Left bay gabled and advanced with cantilevered bay window to ground floor. Doorway in central bay. Lower two storey blocks with half-dormers project to either side to create a balanced composition. Block to east incorporates random rubble fabric which is likely to result from an earlier phase of building. Garden in front of principal elevation includes a small sundial and yew bushes. Farm buildings located to the rear (north) and comprise two-storey barn, byre and open-fronted cart shed. Farm machinery formerly water-powered, wheel pit remains visible to the west of the barn. Small bungalow to east of complex, roughcast with modern roof said by the farmer to incorporate elements of a former toll cottage.</p> <p>Farm located adjacent to the modern A9, on the route of the former turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld. Elements of the lade remain visible to the north of the complex (58). Complex set within an area of 18th to 19th century rectilinear fields, close to the former turnpike from Perth to Dunkeld, now the A9. [2]</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.4</p> <p>[2] S Honeywell site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	36	Asset Name	Newmills hammerstone
NGR	NO0845332153	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE12	SMR reference	MPK2307
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>A hammer stone, oval, with an unfinished perforation, measuring 102mm x 90mm x 44mm, which was found at Newmills (NO084 321) was donated by the finder, Malcolm Sime, Newmills Cottages, to Perth Museum. (Accession no: 2/1970). Information from J C L Lyddieth letter, 22 April 1971. [1]</p> <p>NEW MILL, NR. STANLEY Hammer stone Hammer stone, oval, unfinished perforation. 102mm long. 90mm wide x 44mm high. Presented by Malcolm Sime to Perth Museum. [2]</p> <p>A hammer stone, oval, with an unfinished perforation, measuring 102mm x 90mm x 44mm, which was found at Newmills (NO 084 321) was donated by the finder, Malcolm Sime, Newmills Cottages, to Perth Museum. (Accession no: 2/1970) (J C L Lyddieth 1970). Information from J C L Lyddieth letter, 22 April 1971. [3]</p> <p>No evidence of the find spot was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is currently a working farm. The walkover was conducted on the 09/04/13 [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER</p> <p>[2] Lyddieth, J C L. 1970. 'New Mill, Nr Stanley, hammer stone'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 38</p> <p>[3] RCAHMS</p> <p>[4] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	37	Asset Name	Standing stone 100m WSW of Over Benchil
NGR	NO0951832253	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	Scheduled Monument	Historic Scotland	1574

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

		reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE 1	SMR reference	
Value	High		
Description			
<p>The monument comprises a standing stone of prehistoric date. It is being rescheduled to clarify the extent of the scheduled area and to ensure that the whole of the most archaeologically sensitive area is covered.</p> <p>The stone stands on a locally prominent knoll in arable farmland at around 50m OD. It comprises a standing stone aligned approximately E-W, measuring about 1.6m high and about 0.9m thick. Standing stones such as this date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods and formed the focus for prehistoric ritual practices.</p> <p>A large red sandstone sundial, probably of 19th century date, has been added to the top of the stone.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises the stone and an area around it within which related material may be expected to be found. It is circular with a diameter of 25m, centred on the stone itself, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. [1]</p> <p>(NO 0952 3225) Standing Stone (NR) OS 6" map (1959)</p> <p>A monolith, 8ft 2ins high with a sundial on its summit, stands SSW of (Over) Benchil Farm, a mile north of Strathord railway station, at c.200 ft OD. F R Coles 1911</p> <p>NO 0951 3224. This stone is 1.6m high and 0.9m thick and is aligned approximately E to W. The large red sandstone sundial on the top is relatively modern. Surveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (WDJ) 10 March 1969. [2]</p> <p>During the walkover survey it was noted that the Standing Stone is as described. The site commands good all round open views. It was noted that the site is intervisible with Cramflat Standing Stone (Site 9) and Gellybanks Standing Stones (Site 22). Currently the site is situated within a pasture field. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Historic Scotland Scheduled Monument description [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	38	Asset Name	Newmills possible settlement and souterrain
NGR	NO0843232304	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE33	SMR reference	MPK2331
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>SITE (Unknown date) Evidence CROPMARK SOUTERRAIN? (Iron Age to Early Medieval/Dark Age - 800 BC? to 1057 AD?) Evidence CROPMARK. [1]</p> <p>A possible settlement and souterrain have been identified on aerial photographs. The aerial photographs could not be located during a visit to the RCAHMS. [2]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises a small hillock oriented north-east to south-west with good all round views from the crest of the hillock. The site had recently been ploughed and rolled. It was noted that the site overlooks the area excavated by Watkins (Watkins, 1978-80) [3].</p> <p>No anomalies of obvious archaeological potential were identified by the geophysical survey at this location although two anomalies have been assigned archaeological potential. A vague linear band of anomalies, may be of archaeological interest, perhaps indicating a ditch, whilst to the south a very faint circular trend measuring 15m in diameter, may be due to an enclosure. The vast majority of anomalies identified within this area were thought to be due to variations in the magnetic sand and gravel superficial deposits and it should be noted that these conditions generally provide poor to average results for the clear identification of anomalies of archaeological potential. [4].</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] A Curtis 05/03/13 [3] Watkins, T. 1978-80 'Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmills. Near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland [4] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey

Asset Number	39	Asset Name	Newmills bridge
NGR	NO0818332323	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Single-span bridge over the Ordie Burn. Of stone construction with rock-faced voussoirs and coping. [1]			
References			
[1] S Honeywell site inspection 9/04/13			

Asset Number	40	Asset Name	Possible pit alignment, Tophead
NGR	NO0783232344	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE35	SMR reference	MPK2333
Value	Medium		
Description			
A possible Pit Alignment has been identified on aerial photographs. [1]			
Tophead pit alignment comprises at least 7 pits in a rough line extending for approximately 70m in length and oriented west-north-west to east-south-east. The site commands good views to the north and east although views to the west and south are limited due to the rising natural topography. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises a low lying slightly undulating field that was under stubble with a grass matrix, possibly fallow. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].			
References			
[1] A. Curtis reseach in RCAHMS, 05/03/13 [2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	41	Asset Name	Possible ring ditch, Tophead
NGR	NO0790032362	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE38	SMR reference	MPK2336
Value	Medium		
Description			
A possible Ring Ditch has been identified on aerial photographs. [1]			
No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site commands good views to the north and east, views to the south and west are restricted by the rising natural topography. The site currently comprises a low lying slightly undulating field that was under stubble with a grass matrix, possibly fallow. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [4].			
References			
[1] A. Curtis reseach in RCAHMS, 05/03/13 [2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	42	Asset Name	Unenclosed settlement, Newmills
NGR	NO0851132388	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE13/0	SMR reference	MPK2308
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>NO03SE 13.00 084 324 NO03SE 13.01 NO 0846 3238 Souterrain</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins and Shepherd, T and I A G. 1978-80. 'A beaker burial at Newmill, near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society Antiq Scotland.</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Newmill, Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Prehist Society. 392-3</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1978-80. 'Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmill, near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society Antiq Scotland. 165-208</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. April 1979. 'The Newmill souterrain'. Current Archaeology. 205-9</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Auchtergaven, Newmill'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 29</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T F (ed.). 1987. From the pieces of the past: an introduction to archaeology. 46-9. [1]</p> <p>The accidental discovery of a souterrain during quarrying works for the A9 led to its excavation and the excavation of several hundred metres of associated settlement. A series of radiocarbon dates from the site indicate that occupation was from the 1st century BC and continued into the 9th century AD at least.</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The soil consists of a sandy silt. As Watkins notes the site was completely destroyed post-excavation during gravel-extraction operations for the new A9 (Watkins, 1978-80, 165-167) [3]. This was confirmed by the Farmer Mr Guthrie who in the course of conversation explained that the site had been reduced in height by 20 to 30 feet and then was subsequently built up during construction of the A9. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] Watkins, T. 1978-80 'Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmills. Near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	43	Asset Name	Newmills Souterrain
NGR	NO0854232393	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE 13.01	SMR reference	MPK2309
Value	Negligible		
Description			
<p>NO03SE 13.01 0846 3238</p> <p>During gravel-digging a souterrain was discovered at Newmill. It was built of massive drystone masonry. Of only average length (20m for the passage-like chamber and 4m for the entrance ramp), the souterrain was much wider than most (2.5m near the entrance spreading to 4m wide at the terminal), and its walls were preserved to their full height of 2m through-out most of their length. The curving chamber was floored with neatly laid slabs and boulders and the roof was probably a light, wooden construction covered with thatch or skins. There was a second entrance, a short, narrow unpaved passage entering practically horizontally from the sloping surface of the hillside. At the end of its use, the souterrain was deliberately destroyed. Forms part of settlement NO03SE 13.</p> <p>For beaker and cremation found in same excavation see NO03SE 20. Published plan (Watkins 1980) indicates location of excavation at NO 0851 3239(03,06,07).</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
 DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

This paper considers the evidence for the abandonment of souterrains in that part of east central Scotland characterized by Wainwright as 'southern Pictland'. The evidence suggests that most souterrains were deliberately destroyed, or at least infilled, and that none seems to have outlasted the early 3rd century AD. The process of destruction seems to have been associated with a significant degree of ritual activity not previously noted. It is postulated that the evidence would allow for a single episode of abandonment (a 'souterrain abandonment horizon'), in the late second or early third century AD, which might be related to a major reorientation of social and political structures, perhaps associated with changes in Roman frontier policy.

Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. April 1979. 'The Newmill souterrain'. Current Archaeology. 205-9

Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Newmill, Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Prehist Society. 392-3

Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1978-80. 'Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmill, near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society Antiq Scotland. 165-208

Bibliographic reference: Hanson and Maxwell, W S and G S. 1983. Rome's north west frontier: The Antonine Wall. 11, fig.1.4

Bibliographic reference: Armit, I. 1999. 'The abandonment of souterrains: evolution, catastrophe or dislocation'. Proceedings of the Society Antiq Scot. 584-5

Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Auchtergaven, Newmill'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 29

Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T F (ed.). 1987. From the pieces of the past: an introduction to archaeology. 46-9 [1]

No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The soil consists of a sandy silt. As Watkins notes the site was completely destroyed post-excavation during gravel-extraction operations for the new A9 (Watkins, 1978-80, 165-167) [3]. This was confirmed by the Farmer Mr Guthrie who in the course of conversation explained that the site had been reduced in height by 20 to 30 feet and then was subsequently built up during construction of the A9. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].

References

[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER

[2] Watkins, T. 1978-80 'Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmills. Near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

[3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13

Asset Number	44	Asset Name	Domed quernstone, Bankfoot
NGR	NO0850032400	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE21	SMR reference	MPK2318
Value	Negligible		

Description

A domed quernstone found close to the site of the excavated souterrain some years ago, has been donated to Perth Museum (Acc No 1985.255).

Bibliographic reference: Reid, A G. 1985. 'Newmill Farm (Auchtergaven p), quernstone'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 54

Bibliographic reference: King, M D. 1992. 'Newmill Cottages (Auchtergaven parish): ring-ditch: souterrain'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 79. [1]

No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The soil consists of a sandy silt. As Watkins notes the site was completely destroyed post-excavation during gravel-extraction operations for the new A9 (Watkins, 1978-80, 165-167) [2]. This was confirmed by the Farmer Mr Guthrie who in the course of conversation explained that the site had been reduced in height by 20 to 30 feet and then was subsequently built up during construction of the A9. the walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].

References

[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER

[3] Watkins, T. 1978-80 'Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmills. Near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland [4] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13

Asset Number	45	Asset Name	Beaker burial at Newmills
NGR	NO0852032428	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE20	SMR reference	MPK2317
Value	Negligible		
Description			
BURIAL (Bronze Age - 2000 BC to 801 BC)			
Bibliographic reference: Watkins and Shepherd, T and I A G. 1978-80. 'A beaker burial at Newmill, near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society Antiq Scotland. 32-43			
Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Newmill, Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Prehist Society. 392-3			
Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. April 1979. 'The Newmill souterrain'. Current Archaeology. 207			
Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Auchtergaven, Newmill'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 29. [1]			
A Beaker burial was discovered during the excavation of an Iron Age-Pictish settlement and souterrain. The grave-pit contained a coffin or some kind of organic lining. No skeletal remains had survived and it was assumed that an inhumation had been present. The individual had been buried with a fine Beaker and two flint artefacts, a fabricator most likely used as a strike a light and a knife. The Beaker has strong Dutch parallels. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The soil consists of a sandy silt. As Watkins notes the site was completely destroyed post-excavation during gravel-extraction operations for the new A9 (Watkins, 1978-80, 165-167) [3]. This was confirmed by the Farmer Mr Guthrie who in the course of conversation explained that the site had been reduced in height by 20 to 30 feet and then was subsequently built up during construction of the A9. the walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [4].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER			
[2] Watkins, T. 1978-80 'Excavation of a settlement and souterrain at Newmills. Near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	46	Asset Name	Strathord Building and pathway
NGR	NO0906032430	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
A building, garden and well are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile, they are not depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site situated on a plateau has good all round views. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil consists of a silty sand with frequent stone inclusions. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV			
[2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	47	Asset Name	Kilburns possible enclosure
NGR	NO0785332434	Parish	Moneydie
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	27020
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE25	SMR reference	MPK2322

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Value	Low
Description	
Possible enclosure noted on aerial photographs, no further information. [1]	
No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site commands good views to the north and east, views to the south and west are restricted by the rising natural topography. The site currently comprises a low lying, slightly undulating field under stubble with a grass matrix. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].	
References	
[1] A. Curtis reseach in RCAHMS, 05/03/13 [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13	

Asset Number	48	Asset Name	Newmills Mill Lead
NGR	0819132490	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
A mill lead is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1,2]. During the walkover survey it was noted that the mill lead partially survives and runs from 308190 732490 to 308520 731930 draining into the Ordie Burn [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXXV [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXXV.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	49	Asset Name	Ring ditch west of Newmills Cottages
NGR	NO0857132501	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE46	SMR reference	MPK6144
Value	Medium		
Description			
NO03SE 46 0859 3250. A small ring-ditch was identified as a cropmark from the air by pilots from Perth Aerodrome, between the dismantled railway and the road leading off the A9 to Newmill Cottages (01) Cropmarks on aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1992) have revealed two further possible ring-ditches in an area to the SW of the previously recorded ring-ditch, between the dismantled railway and the loop for the A9 at NO 0853 3248. Information from RCAHMS (RHM) 6 February 1996. (01) Bibliographic reference: King, M D. 1992. 'Newmill Cottages (Auchtergaven parish): ring-ditch'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 79. [1]			
A small ring-ditch was identified as a cropmark from the air by pilots from Perth Aerodrome, between the dismantled railway and the road leading off the A9 to Newmill Cottages. M D King 1992.			
Cropmarks on aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1992) have revealed two further possible ring-ditches in an area to the SW of the previously recorded ring-ditch, between the dismantled railway and the loop for the A9 at NO 0853 3248. Information from RCAHMS (RHM) 6 February 1996. [2]			
Part of the site could not be accessed during the walkover survey as agricultural operations were taking place. The site has good views to the south east and west. Views to the north diminish with the rising natural topography. It was noted that the soil in the unaccessible part of the site consisted of a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. During conversation with the Farmer Mr. Guthrie he noted that he occasional felt his plough drag on large stones. The part of the site that could be accessed comprised a long narrow strip of set aside/rough grazing with a central mound that sloped to the north and south and was truncated by the A9 and the remains of Newmill dismantled railway (Site 53). The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3]. Apart from the occasional ferrous 'spike' anomalies and discrete anomalies caused by natural variation in the composition of the soils and superficial deposit only a single curving trend anomaly, interpreted as agricultural in origin, was identified in this area. No			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

anomalies of archaeological potential were identified [4].
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13 [4] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey

Asset Number	50	Asset Name	Newmills Cottages
NGR	NO0882632531	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Newmills Cottages identified at this location on the 1st edition 25" map of 1867. Buildings on site today comprise a pair of single-storey cottages of long narrow rectangular plan with projecting outer bays. Now roughcast externally with modern roof. Information from farmer suggests that these incorporate elements of the historic structures. Roadside location close to Newmills Farm, within a landscape of large rectilinear arable fields. [1; 2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheets LXXIII.15 and LXXIII.16 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 9/04/13			

Asset Number	51	Asset Name	Bankfoot Branch line (site of)
NGR	NO0848032540	Parish	Auchtergaven / Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Branch line to Bankfoot from from the Perth-Inverness mainline. Opened in 1906 and closed to passenger traffic 25 years later. The walkover survey confirmed the presence of a 781.95m length of grass covered embankment and cutting surviving in good condition. The embankment includes stone abutments for a bridge, the deck of which has been removed over a side road. To the north of the embankment, the line has been destroyed by the construction of the A9 and housing development within Bankfoot. [2].			
References			
[1] Gifford, J. 2007. Perth and Kinross: The Buildings of Scotland [2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	52	Asset Name	Five Mile Wood Quarry Scoop
NGR	NO0903032540	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
During the walkover survey and within Five Mile Wood a quarry scoop was identified at the south west corner. The scoop is approximately 30m east to west and 20m north to south. It is assumed that the quarry provided material for the adjacent road. The wood is a dense conifer plantation [1].			
References			
[1] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	53	Asset Name	Newmills Cottages findspot
NGR	NO0850032550	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE45/1	SMR reference	MPK7793
Value	Negligible		
Description			
NO03SE 45.01 0850 3255. Fieldwalking organised by Perth Museum and Art Gallery on the site of a cropmark of a palisaded enclosure and souterrain at Newmills Cottages in March 1994 yielded 12 flint and chert artefacts. These included a fragment of a Neolithic blade, part of a possible scraper, and three flakes of chert, together with three flint flakes and other fragments. The finds, 20m grid plan, and archive are held in Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Accession no 1994.243.1-12. (1) (1) Bibliographic reference: King, M D. 1994. 'Newmills Cottages (Auchtergaven parish): flint and chert artefacts'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 85. [1] The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey as agricultural operations were taking place. It was noted that the soil consisted of a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. During conversation with the Farmer Mr. Guthrie he noted that he occasionally felt his plough drag on large stones. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	54	Asset Name	Newmills Farm quern findspot
NGR	NO0850032550	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE44	SMR reference	MPK6146
Value	Negligible		
Description			
NO03SE 44 0850 3255. The damaged upper part of a rotary quernstone with central hopper depression and upper handle-hole was found during ploughing on Newmills Farm. The quernstone is of mica-schist and measures 325mm in diameter. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Accession no. 1992.41(01). (01) Bibliographic reference: King, M D. 1992. 'Newmills farm (Auchtergaven parish): quernstone'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 77. [1] The damaged upper part of a rotary quernstone with central hopper depression and upper handle-hole was found during ploughing on Newmills Farm. The quernstone is of mica-schist and measures 325mm in diameter. Donated to Perth Museum and Art Gallery. Accession no. 1992.41. M D King 1992. [2] The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey as agricultural operations were taking place. It was noted that the soil consisted of a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. During conversation with the Farmer Mr. Guthrie he noted that he occasionally felt his plough drag on large stones and that he had discovered the quernstone. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	55	Asset Name	Double ring ditch west of Newmills Cottages
NGR	NO0856132646	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

RCAHMS reference	NO03SE45/0	SMR reference	MPK6143
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>BURIAL (Bronze Age - 2000 BC to 801 BC)</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins and Shepherd, T and I A G. 1978-80. 'A beaker burial at Newmill, near Bankfoot, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Society Antiq Scotland. 32-43</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Newmill, Auchtergaven parish, Perthshire'. Proceedings of the Prehist Society. 392-3</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. April 1979. 'The Newmill souterrain'. Current Archaeology. 207</p> <p>Bibliographic reference: Watkins, T. 1977. 'Auhtergaven, Newmill'. Discovery and Excavation, Scotland. 29. [1]</p> <p>A large double ring-ditch with a connecting souterrain was identified by pilots from Perth Aerodrome as a cropmark from the air, occupying a slight rise W of Newmill Cottages. Two thin concentric ditches, probably rows of post holes, are visible. The arc of a souterrain projects from the northern edge of the ring-ditch, perhaps suggesting that its entrance was within a circular timber building. A large number of post holes to the SW of the ring-ditch and souterrain may mark out enclosures or pends.</p> <p>M D King 1992. [2]</p> <p>The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey as agricultural operations were taking place. It was noted that the soil consisted of a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. During conversation with the Farmer Mr. Guthrie he noted that he occasionally felt his plough drag on large stones. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER</p> <p>[2] RCAHMS</p> <p>[3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	56	Asset Name	Newmills Cottages pit alignment
NGR	NO0869832677	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE48	SMR reference	MPK7102
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>PIT ALIGNMENT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2001 BC). [1]</p> <p>A pit-alignment has been recorded on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 1992, 2001) on gently sloping ground about 150m NW of Newmill Cottages. There are at least 12 pits in a rough line running from E to W for a distance of some 100m. Information from RCAHMS (MMB) 15 November 2006. [2]</p> <p>During data gathering at the RCAHMS the aerial photographs could not be located. [3]</p> <p>The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey as agricultural operations were taking place. It was noted that the soil consisted of a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [4].</p>			
References			
<p>[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER</p> <p>[2] RCAHMS</p> <p>[3] A. Curtis research in RCAHMS, 05/03/13</p> <p>[4] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13</p>			

Asset Number	57	Asset Name	Ring ditch northwest of Newmills Cottages
NGR	NO0845832680	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE50	SMR reference	MPK7104

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Value	Medium
Description	
RING DITCH (Late Prehistoric - 4000 BC? to 79 AD?) Evidence CROPMARK. [1]	
<p>The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey as agricultural operations were taking place. It was noted that the soil consisted of a sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. During conversation with the Farmer Mr. Guthrie he noted that he occasionally felt his plough drag on large stones. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].</p>	
References	
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER	
[2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13	

Asset Number	58	Asset Name	Kinvoid pit alignment
NGR	NO0804832713	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE52	SMR reference	MPK7093
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>A sinuous pit-alignment has been recorded on oblique aerial photograph (RCAHMSAP 1992, 2001) on gently sloping ground about 300m WNW of Newmill Cottages. There are at least 16 pits visible running roughly from ENE to WNW for a distance of some 100m. The cropmarks of further pits are visible in the same area. Information from RCAHMS (MMB) 15 November 2006. [1]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site has good views to the east and west, views to the north and south are limited due to rising natural topography. The site currently comprises a flat expanse to the north of two small hillocks oriented north-west to south-east. The site is currently under stubble with a grass matrix possibly set aside. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].</p>			
References			
[1] RCAHMS			
[2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	59	Asset Name	Newmills Cottages settlement and souterrain
NGR	NO0833232792	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE29	SMR reference	MPK2326
Value	Medium		
Description			
<p>PIT ALIGNMENT (Neolithic - 4000 BC to 2001 BC) SETTLEMENT (Iron Age - 800 BC to 79 AD?) SOUTERRAIN (Iron Age to Early Medieval/Dark Age - 800 BC? to 1057 AD?). [1]</p> <p>A possible Pit Alignment, Settlement and Souterrain have been recorded on aerial photographs. [2]</p> <p>No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site commands good views to the north, west and south, views to the east are restricted due to sharply rising natural topography. The site currently comprises a gently undulating arable field that rises sharply to the east. The site had recently been ploughed. The soil consisted of sandy silt with frequent stone inclusions. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p> <p>No obvious archaeological anomalies were identified. Within the south of the field a fragmented curvilinear anomaly was identified which may indicate a ditch, the function of which is unclear. At the northern extent of the anomaly a broad area of magnetic disturbance was identified which was similar in size and magnitude to those anomalies observed within Area 3a and is similarly located within a low-lying area. It is possible, that this magnetic disturbance was due to the magnetic fill of a former extraction pit. Elsewhere, anomalies have been identified which are due to geological and pedological variations, modern agriculture and magnetic disturbance from the adjacent field boundaries. [4].</p>			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER			
[2] A. Curtis research in RCAHMS, 05/03/13			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			
[4] Archaeological Services WYAS, 2013. A9 Dualling Luncarty to Pass of Birnam. Geophysical Survey			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	60	Asset Name	Milestone (Site of)
NGR	NO0816732848	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A milestone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises of a section of blocked road. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	61	Asset Name	East Mains smithy
NGR	NO0808732958	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
East Mains is depicted on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867 as a long narrow range of buildings with detached smithy to the north. [1] Long narrow range has been demolished and replaced with modern residential buildings. Single-storey L-plan building to the north with bellcast eaves remains on the site of the smithy. Now converted to residential use and much altered. Building is sited to the west of the old turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld, within a rural landscape dominated by large arable fields. [1; 2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheets LXXIII.15 and LXXIII.16 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 9/04/13			

Asset Number	62	Asset Name	Court Hill Cairn, Loak
NGR	NO0773633011	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	Scheduled Monument	Historic Scotland reference	1524
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE3	SMR reference	MPK 2327
Value	High		
Description			
<p>This monument is a prehistoric round barrow, located in relatively flat arable land c430m WSW of Westwood farm. Formerly covered with trees, it survives as a turf-covered mound, primarily of earth with some stone, 4-5m in height. A slight terrace effect halfway down the E side of the tumulus is probably due to the tree-planting. Tradition suggests that the site was used for judicial courts held prior to 1745, although there is no evidence for this. [1]</p> <p>(NO 0773 3301) "Court Hill" marked on the OS 6" map (1959). An earthen mound 40ft high, evidently artificial and traditionally the site of judicial courts held prior to 1745 (1). This is a large turf-covered barrow, mainly of earth but with some stone evident, 4.0 to 5.0m high and formerly covered by trees. It is situated on relatively flat arable land and is readily visible from all directions. A slight terrace effect halfway down the east side of the tumulus is probably due to the tree-planting. Resurveyed at 1/2500. Visited by OS (WDJ) 10 March 1969</p> <p>(1) Bibliographic reference: Name Book (County). Original Name Books of the Ordnance Survey. Book No.8, 103. [2]</p> <p>During the walkover survey the site was found to be generally as described although no stone was evident. The site is prominent in its locality. However the site is not intervisible with the Standing Stones at Cramflat, Gellybanks and Over Benchil (Sites 9, 22 and</p>			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

37). Nor is it intervisible with Lower Gauls possible barrow (Asset 77) due to the rising natural topography of the valley sides to the east and west and the rolling topography to the north and south. The site sits within an arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil consisted of a silty clay. The walkover was conducted on the 09/04/13 [4].
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13

Asset Number	63	Asset Name	Loak Standing Stone
NGR	NO0757033053	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	Scheduled Monument	Historic Scotland reference	1562
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE 2	SMR reference	
Value	High		
Description			
<p>The monument comprises a standing stone of prehistoric date. It is being rescheduled to clarify the extent of the scheduled area, and to ensure that it covers the whole of the archaeologically sensitive area.</p> <p>The monument lies in arable farmland at around 50m OD. It comprises a standing stone measuring about 1.3m high, 1.4m wide and about 0.5m thick. It is oriented roughly NE-SW. Standing stones such as this date to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods and were involved with prehistoric ritual practices.</p> <p>The area proposed for scheduling comprises the stone and an area around it within which related material may be expected to be found. It is circular with a diameter of 20m, as marked in red on the accompanying map extract. [1]</p> <p>(NO 0757 3305) Standing Stone (NR) OS 6" map (1901)</p> <p>A standing stone at Loak which stands 3'9" above ground, 10'3" round the base and, across its nearly flat top, 4'4" x 2'5". The sides are fairly vertical and rather smooth. F R Coles 1911</p> <p>The stone still stands. Visited by OS (JH) August 1962</p> <p>This stone appears to have suffered considerably from weathering since Coles' report. It is oriented NE-SW, and measures 1.3m high x 1.4m long x 0.5m thick. There are no markings on it. Visited by OS (WDJ), 10 March 1969. [2]</p> <p>It was noted during the walkover survey that the Standing Stone is as described. It was noted that the Standing Stone has good all round views. However the site is not intervisible with the Standing Stones at Cramflat, Gellybanks and Over Benchil (Sites 9, 22 and 37). Nor is it intervisible with Lower Gauls possible barrow (Asset 77) due to the rising natural topography of the valley sides to the east and west and the rolling topography to the north and south. The site currently comprises a flat pasture field. The walkover survey was conducted on the 09/04/13 [3].</p>			
References			
[1] Historic Scotland Scheduled Monument description [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	64	Asset Name	Court Hill possible pit circle
NGR	NO0779533150	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE53	SMR reference	MPK7105
Value	Medium		
Description			
PIT CIRCLE? (Neolithic to Bronze Age - 4000 BC to 801 BC). [1]			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

No further information. [2]
Photographs could not be located during a visit to the RCAHMS. [3]
No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site has good all round views. However, the site is not intervisible with the Standing Stones at Cramflat, Gellybanks and Over Benchil (Sites 9, 22 and 37). Nor is it intervisible with Lower Gauls possible barrow (Asset 77) due to the rising natural topography of the valley sides to the east and west and the rolling topography to the north and south. The site currently comprises an arable field that rises slightly to the west. The site had recently been ploughed. The soil consisted of a silty clay. The walkover was conducted on the 09/04/13 [4]
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] AC 06/03/13 [4] AC 18/04/13

Asset Number	65	Asset Name	Westwood Farm
NGR	NO0807933287	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Improvement farm depicted on the 1st edition 25" map of 1867. [1] Farmhouse to west, substantial two storeys building of rubble constructed, hipped slate roof with tall stacks placed centrally in short elevations. Principal elevation orientated towards the A9 and formed in three bays; 2-light windows to outer bays and single light to centre. Modern conservatory present across ground floor of principal elevation. Large modern extension to the rear. The historic outbuilding have been largely incorporated into large modern corrugated steel sheds of 20th century date to rear of house. Complex sited on hillside overlooking the A9 former turnpike road, with principal elevation of the farmhouse orientated towards the road. Surrounded by large arable fields and accessed from road by tree-lined road. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheets LXXIII.15 and LXXIII.16 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	66	Asset Name	Loak pit alignment
NGR	NO0768433324	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE69	SMR reference	MPK12534
Value	Medium		
Description			
Pit alignment (Late prehistoric – 400 BC to 79 AD). [1]			
No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. Loak pit alignment (Asset 66) comprises at least 7 pits that run in a sinuous line for approximately 124m oriented north-east to south-west. Views to the north-east and south-west are good but are restricted on the south-east by the rolling natural topography. The site currently comprises a flat arable field that had recently been ploughed. The soil consisted of silty clay. The walkover was conducted on the 09/04/13 [2].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] A Curtis site inspection 09/04/13			

Asset Number	67	Asset Name	Westwood Building & well (site of)
NGR	NO0804833478	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
One roofed building and garden is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1]. One roofed building, garden and well are depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [2]. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site of the building and garden currently comprises an arable field that had been recently ploughed and rolled, the site of the well currently comprises a paddock. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	68	Asset Name	Loak Footpath
NGR	NO0733033670	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A footpath is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No evidence of the footpath was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] AC 18/04/13			

Asset Number	69	Asset Name	Loak Mill Lead
NGR	NO0760433693	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
A Mill Lead is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile. [1; 2] No evidence of the Mill Lead was discerned during the walkover survey. The site currently comprises a pasture field. The walkover survey was conducted on 10/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/09/13			

Asset Number	70	Asset Name	Loakmill possible settlement
NGR	NO0734533810	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE73	SMR reference	MPK16905
Value	Medium		
Description			
NO03SE 73 0735 3388 What may be an unenclosed settlement has been recorded as indistinct on oblique aerial photographs (RCAHMSAP 2001) on gently sloping ground to the SW of the Garry Burn, to the W of Loakmill. Rig extends from NE to SW across the field. Information from RCAHMS (MMB) 22 November 2006. [1, 2]			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site has good all round views. The site currently comprises a field of stubble in a grass matrix possibly set aside. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13

Asset Number	71	Asset Name	Loak Mill
NGR	NO0749833842	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Loak Mill is identified on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867 and is located c.95m to the south of a former corn mill on the Garry Burn (Asset 33). [1] Likely to have been constructed as the miller's house. The complex comprises a farmhouse and outbuildings arranged to enclose a yard to the rear (west). The farmhouse comprises a two-storey three bay structure, of galled stone construction with pitched slate roof and gable stacks. Outbuildings now converted to residential use and comprise one and two-storey buildings of rubble construction. Steading is sited on a hillside above the Garry Burn, affording views between the farmhouse and the former turnpike road. The surrounding landscape remains rural in character, despite presence of the busy A9 road to the east. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.15 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	72	Asset Name	Gall Corn Mill
NGR	NO0747033948	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	MPK16486
Value	Low		
Description			
Historic Mapping Project: CORN MILL (Late 18th Century to Mid 20th Century - 1775 AD? to 1925 AD?) [1]			
Building labelled as Corn Mill on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [2] Extant structure comprises two-storey roofless structure, constructed of rubble. Now with single slope corrugated steel roof. West elevation contains two window openings to each floor, one of which retains its frame, the remainder being brick blocked, a single doorway to north of elevation. Left side elevation much rebuilt and includes large sliding door and rebuilt wallhead in brick. To the rear, former wheel pit, gearbox and series of brick-blocked window openings present along the elevation. Lade present to the northwest, stepping downhillside, now much overgrown. Mill building sited to the north of the Garry Burn, which has been straightened along this section. Mill lade and dam now infilled (Asset 32). Farm complex of Loak Mill (Asset 34) located further to south. To the east, the former turnpike road from Perth remains extant as a local access road, lined by mature trees. [3]			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] Ordnance Survey 1867. 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.15 [3] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	73	Asset Name	Gall Mill Dam and Lade
NGR	NO0727034370	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	MPK16485
Value	Low		
Description			
MILL DAM (Late 18th Century to Mid 20th Century - 1775 AD? to 1925 AD?)			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

MILL LADE (Late 18th Century to Mid 20th Century - 1775 AD? to 1925 AD?) [1]
A Mill Dam and Lade are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile. [2; 3] Partial remains of the Lade were identified during the walkover survey conducted on the 10/04/13. At the northern edge of the field boundary the remains of the Lade were observed now directed east from 307076 734147 to 307122 734182 where the water was conducted via culvert to the Garry Burn discharging at approximately 307258 734249. It was noted that the north-western edge of the field boundary contained significant amounts of large stones along its length interpreted as possible remains from the infilled dam. The site is contained in an arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled. The soil comprised a sandy silt [4].
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [3] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [4] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13

Asset Number	74	Asset Name	Milestone (Site of)
NGR	NO0734134231	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A milestone is depicted on the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2].			
No evidence of the Milestone was discerned during the walkover survey. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	75	Asset Name	Hilton Cottage
NGR	NO0735034255	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Building depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Perthshire sheet LXXIII and labelled as Hilton Cottage [1] Single-storey cottage, painted externally, hipped slate roof. Three bays in length with stacks to either side of the central bay. Window openings have been enlarged and contain modern fittings. Three bays with central entrance behind a modern porch, and modern dormer windows in roof slope. Formerly sited in fields close to Bankfoot, the cottage is located within a small garden and now located within an area of modern suburban development. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867 1st edition 6" map. Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXXIII [2] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	76	Asset Name	Hilton Quarry (site of)
NGR	NO0753034370	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1], it is depicted as disused on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [2]. The site is clearly visible from a distance marked as an area of yellow/brown soil in comparison to the surrounding natural red clayey silt. The site is situated in an undulating arable field with a sharp rise to the east with the A9 is partially in cutting			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

to the west, a small rectilinear portion of the field situated at the north-west corner is uncultivated due to the break of slope. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].
References
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13

Asset Number	77	Asset Name	Lower Gauls possible barrow
NGR	NO0708534446	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE15	SMR reference	MPK2311
Value	Medium		
Description			
A large roughly circular mound, topped with trees, to the south west of Lower Gauls has been suggested as a possible prehistoric barrow.			
Bibliographic reference: Coles and Simpson, J M and D D A. 1965. 'The excavation of a neolithic round barrow at Pitnacree, Perthshire, Scotland'. Proceedings of the Prehist Society. 49, no.36. [1]			
No further information. [2]			
The site comprises an slightly elongated mound c. 40m north to south x c. 30-35m east to west. The mound rises to a height of c. 5m. The site is heavily planted with mature oak trees and numerous rabbit burrows were evident. The site is prominent in its locality. There is no intervisibility with Court Hill Cairn, Loak (Site 62) and Loak Standing Stone (Site 63) due to the rolling natural topography to the south. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	78	Asset Name	Lower Gauls Footpath and Footbridge
NGR	NO0706034490	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A footpath and footbridge over the Loak Mill Lead is depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile and with an extension to the unnumbered road to the west on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. It is assumed that the site was destroyed on the closure of Loak Mill. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13. The site is situated within a arable field that had recently been ploughed and rolled [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] AC 17/04/13			

Asset Number	79	Asset Name	Bankfoot building 1
NGR	NO0714134545	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Building shown on this site on the Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 6" Ordnance Survey Perthshire Sheet LXXIII. Single-storey Improvement era cottage of long, narrow rectangular plan. Roughcast externally with pitched slate roof. Three 'bays' long with doorway left of centre. Single brick chimney stack present between bays 2 and 3. Windows and doors all modern replacements. Set in roadside plot on former turnpike road from Perth to Dunkeld. The building is now situated on the edge of village of Bankfoot, with modern suburban buildings present directly to the north. Setting remains agricultural in character to the west. [1;2]
References
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867 1st edition 6" map. Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXXIII [2] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13

Asset Number	81	Asset Name	Upper Gauls Footbridge 1 and Footpath
NGR	NO0703034670	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A footbridge and footpath crossing the Loak Mill Lead are depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile. Not depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile. [1; 2] No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. It is assumed that the site was destroyed on the closure of Loak Mill. The site is situated within a pasture field. [3]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	82	Asset Name	Ardonachie Farmstead
NGR	NO0747834716	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	MPK16483
Value	Low		
Description			
Historic Mapping Project: HORSE ENGINE HOUSE (Late 18th Century to Mid 20th Century - 1775 AD? to 1925 AD?) FARMSTEAD (Late 18th Century to Modern - 1775 AD? to 2050 AD). [1]			
Farmhouse and farmbuildings of 19th century date. Horse engine house now demolished and replaced by modern farm buildings. Farmhouse and outbuildings currently disused. Farmhouse comprises two-storey T-plan building of three bays with hipped slate roof, and single-storey bay extending to the east. Roughcast and painted externally, construction is likely to be of stone. All window and door fittings modern. Building is currently disused and in deteriorating condition. Farm buildings located to rear (north), formerly comprised a U-shaped range around a central yard. These have been partially replaced by modern structures. Historic structures now comprise two-single-storey buildings of rubble construction arranged in an L-plan directly to the north of the farmhouse. Earlier stone wall also has been incorporated into a modern farmbuilding to the north.			
Ardonachie is sited on a hilltop to the southeast of Bankfoot, surrounded by large arable fields defined by post and wire fences. Long views across the surrounding rural landscape afforded by topography. [2; 3]			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] Ordnance Survey 1867 1st edition 6" map. Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXXIII [3] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	83	Asset Name	Bankfoot building 2
NGR	NO0709434734	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Value	Low
Description	
Building depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Perthshire sheet LXXIII. [1] Single-storey cottage, painted externally, pitched slate three bays with end stacks. Three bays with central entrance behind a modern porch, and modern dormer windows in roof slope. Formerly sited in fields close to Bankfoot, the cottage is located within a small gardand and now located within an area of modern suburban development. [2]	
References	
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867 1st edition 6" map. Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet LXXIII	
[2] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13	

Asset Number	84	Asset Name	New Inn (site of)
NGR	NO0704334862	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
The site is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition of the Ordnance survey 6" to the mile. [1; 2] No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is situated within a modern houseing development. The walkover was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII			
[2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	85	Asset Name	Auchtergaven
NGR	NO0719334941	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A roofed building and garden are depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1]. Two roofed buildings and a garden are depicted on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [2]. No evidence of the buildings were discerned during the walkover survey. The site is currently within Highway land and has recently been planted with trees and contains a SUDS pond, it is assumed that the buildings were removed during the construction of the A9 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII			
[2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	86	Asset Name	Craig Quarry
NGR	NO0747235028	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE44	SMR reference	MPK7988
Value	Negligible		
Description			
QUARRY (Early 19th Century to Mid 20th Century - 1800 AD? to 1974 AD?). NO03NE 44 centred 0744 3504 Craig Quarry (dis) [NAT] OS 1:10,000 map, 1982. [1, 2]. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is located in a pasture field that rises sharply to the north-east. The soil comprises a silty sand. It is evident that the site was levelled on completion of quarrying operations [3].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

[2] RCAHMS
[3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13

Asset Number	87	Asset Name	Craig Quarry Trackway
NGR	NO0735035040	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	MPK7988
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile the site is not depicted on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No evidence of the site was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is located in a pasture field that rises sharply to the north-east. The soil comprises a silty sand [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII			
[2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.SE			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	88	Asset Name	Bankfoot Station
NGR	NO0699035130	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE54	SMR reference	MPK10514
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Bankfoot Station. Station opened 01.05.1906 (Bankfoot Light Railway) Closed 13.04.1931 (Undated) information in NMRS.			
This terminal station of the Bankfoot branch (from Strathord) of the former Caledonian Rly was opened by the Bankfoot Light Rly on 7 May 1906. It was closed to regular passenger traffic by the London, Midland and Scottish Rly on 13 April 1931 and the site is now in use as a caravan park, the platforms remaining evident. Information from RCAHMS (RJCM), 3 May 2000. G Daniels and L Dench 1980; R V J Butt 1995. [2]			
No evidence of the former station was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is a modern housing estate. The walkover survey was conducted on the 10/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER			
[2] RCAHMS			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	89	Asset Name	Auchtergaven Parish Church burial ground
NGR	NO0698335280	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE34/1	SMR reference	MPK10802
Value	Medium		
Description			
CEMETERY (Late 18th Century to Modern - 1775 AD to 2050 AD). [1]			
Graveyard associated with Auchtergaven Parish Church. Rectangular enclosure defined by rubblestone wall with rounded coping. The graveyard contains a variety of post-medieval and modern gravestones. Recent extension of the graveyard to the east, outside			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

the stone-walled enclosure. Graveyard remains in active use. [2]
References
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13

Asset Number	90	Asset Name	Auchtergaven Parish Church
NGR	NO0698335290	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	Category B Listed Building	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE34/0	SMR reference	MPK7977
Value	Medium		

Description			
CHURCH (Early 19th Century to Modern - 1812 AD to 2005 AD)			
<p>Rectangular plan: rubble Gothick with angle urns: 3 window S. elevation, original glazing, with 2 S. doors now blocked: W. tower, Battlemented; (1812-13); John Stewart, Dunkeld, archt.; interior recast 1899, pulpit at W. end, good gallery front and original columns re-used. NOTES: Vestry added east end.</p> <p>REF: N.S.A. v. 10 p.443 Heritors' Records The body of the kirk was severely damaged by an accidental fire on Wed 21st February 2004. The church is now roofless. The tower remains. SW (PKHT) 6 March 2007. [1]</p> <p>Project Buildings at Risk Register BARR</p> <p>Notes Rectangular plan: rubble Gothick with angle urns: 3 window S. elevation, original glazing, with 2 S. doors now blocked: W. tower, Battlemented; (1812-13); John Stewart, Dunkeld, archt.; interior recast 1899, pulpit at W. end, good gallery front and original columns re-used. (Historic Scotland) A shotgun marriage of standard preaching box and battlemented gothic tower, the latter built at the insistence and expense of the Duke of Atholl. (N Haynes). [2]</p> <p>Condition: Ruinous. Category of Risk: High. Exemptions to State of Risk: Field Visits: 22/09/2011, 08/09/2009 Development History: 26 February 2004: The Dundee Courier reports that the church has been ravaged by fire, leaving it a roofless shell. Building control experts will now assess the building to see if it is safe to be left standing. 27 February 2004: The Dundee Courier reports that the fire was most likely caused by the spreading of a nearby bonfire. 31 May 2005: The Perthshire Advertiser reports that trustees are now considering a new replacement for the church. Auchtergaven Community Council would like to see the present shell restored, but is willing to support the decision of the congregation. March 2007: Aberdeen Press & Journal reports that a £500,000 restoration project is planned for the church. This includes restoration of the church tower and partial restoration of the church itself. The congregation plans to move to a new place of worship while the church would be used for small funerals and weddings. September 2009: External inspection finds the church is a ruinous shell. Wallheads are unconsolidated. The masonry on the upper parts of the tower is deteriorating. The render is failing. Large bushes are growing in and around the structure threatening the stability of the walls. The single storey section to the rear retains the last traces of a roof. The whole building has been seriously fire damaged.</p> <p>The new replacement church, located within the village has been built and opened. An application for restoration of church tower and partial reinstatement of church building was approved May 2007, ref: 07/00154/FUL & 07/00155/LBC. September 2011: External inspection finds no significant change from previous site visit. [3]</p> <p>Church remains in a ruinous and consolidated condition. Set within a rectangular stone-walled graveyard (Asset 16) in a prominent hillside location above the village of Bankfoot. The tower is visible in long views from the south and west, forming a local landmark. To the east the setting of the church is formed by pasture fields, severed by the cutting for the A9, located c.120m to the east. [4]</p>			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] Buildings at Risk Register [4] S Honeywell site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	91	Asset Name	South Barns
NGR	NO0762035300	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland	

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

		reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE43	SMR reference	MPK7987
Value	Low		
Description			
FARMSTEAD (Early 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD). [1, 2]			
One-and-a-half storey cottage of rubble construction with pitched slate roof, coped gables with kneelers and end stacks. Principal (south) elevation of three bays, articulated by half dormer windows with coped gables over. Ground floor now covered by modern extension. Outshut to rear. Outbuildings to west of rubble construction, however considerably extended and modernised. Setting characterised by the presence of large arable fields, comprising both 18th and 19th century enclosures (Historic Landscape type 4) and larger 20th century amalgamated fields (Historic Landscape type 3).			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER [2] RCAHMS [3] S Honeywell site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	92	Asset Name	Bankfoot building (site of)
NGR	NO0698235311	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A building and well are depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile. [1, 2]			
The site could not be accessed during the walkover survey 10/05/13.[3]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	93	Asset Name	Bankfoot building 3
NGR	0690735436	Parish	
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Building shown on 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. [1] Single storey house, roughcast with steeply pitched slate roof and gable stacks. Principal (west) elevation of two bays with central door and and dormer windows first floor. Sited on northern edge of Bankfoot within an area of piecemeal housing development dating from the 19th century onwards. [2]			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1867 1st edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 073.11 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	94	Asset Name	Bankfoot building 4
NGR	NO0690835468	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Building shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1901. [1] One and a half storey house of two bays with rear projection			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

and modern porch to principal (west) elevation. Rough cast with slate roof. Half-dormer windows to attic. All modern fittings. Sited on northern edge of Bankfoot within an area of piecemeal housing development dating from the 19th century onwards. [2]
References
[1] Ordnance Survey 1901 2nd edition 25" map. Perth and Clackmannanshire, Sheet 073.11
[2] S Honeywell site inspection 11/04/13

Asset Number	95	Asset Name	Broompark
NGR	NO0718035520	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE41	SMR reference	MPK7985
Value	Low		
Description			
FARMSTEAD (Early 19th Century to Modern - 1800 AD to 2050 AD). [1, 2]			
<p>Compact steading dating from the early 19th century onwards. Single-storey cottage located to the south of the complex. Rubble construction with half-hipped slate roof. Stone projections from north and south elevations. Small yard to the north enclosed by outbuildings and cart shed, all of rubble construction with tooled stone dressings and slate roof.</p> <p>Broompark is sited to the east of Bankfoot within an area of arable fields comprising both 18th and 19th century enclosures (HLA type 10) and larger 20th century amalgamated fields (HLA Type 4). The steading is reached along a track from the east flanked by a substantial dry-stone wall and mature hedge. The cutting for the A9 is located c.12m to the west of the steading, severing the complex from Bankfoot and cutting the trackway to the farm in two. Views towards the cutting are screened by mature planting along the cutting, however traffic remains clearly audible within the building's setting. [3]</p>			
References			
[1] Perth and Kinross Heritage Trust HER			
[2] RCAHMS			
[3] S Honeywell site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	96	Asset Name	Newlea building (site of)
NGR	NO0709035540	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	None		
Description			
Building, garden and well. 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No remains of the building were discerned during the walkover survey. The site comprises a 'L' shaped immature Birch plantation that rises from south to north bordered to the south by a holly hedge and to the west by an arable field with a sandy silt soil [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII			
[2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.NE			
[3] A Curtis site inspection 10/04/13			

Asset Number	97	Asset Name	Cairnleith Building 1
NGR	NO0724036240	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
1 building and garden 1st edition, unroofed 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. The building comprises a ruin c. 27 x 5m oriented north-east, south-west. The walls survive to a height of c.0.5m and are of drystone construction. The building contains 3 rooms, the western most is c. 3.5m x 2.5m the remaining two rooms are c. 2m x 2.5m. There is a small 'C' shaped annex attached			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

at to the south east elevation. No entrance was discernable. The rooms are partially obscured by rubble and no fireplace was identified. The site is situated in an area of semi-improved moorland comprising peaty soils with grass and flax coverage. The site has good all round views. The walkover survey was conducted on the 11/04/13 [3].
References
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.NE [3] AC 17/04/13

Asset Number	98	Asset Name	Gelly to North Barns footpath
NGR	NO0698036590	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
A footpath is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1, 2]. No evidence of the footpath was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is situated in an area of semi-improved moorland comprising peaty soils with grass and flax coverage. The walkover survey was conducted on the 11/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	99	Asset Name	Coltrannie clearance cairn 4
NGR	NO0685036690	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
2 x clearance cairns c.3m x 2m and c.1m x 1m. Cairns are comprised of moss attached rounded and sub-rounded boulders. The cairns are positioned on the edge of an arable field within a fenced off linear plantation of birch and possible beech. The cairns relate to recent agricultural works. The walkover survey was conducted on the 11/04/13 [1].			
References			
[1] A Curtis site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	100	Asset Name	Cairnleith Building 2
NGR	NO0696036700	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	None		
Description			
1 building, garden and well. 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6" to the mile [1,2]. No evidence of the building was discerned during the walkover survey. The site is situated in an area of semi-improved moorland comprising peaty soils with grass and flax coverage. The walkover survey was conducted on the 11/04/13 [3].			
References			
[1] Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" to the mile, Perthshire Sheet LXXIII [2] Ordnance Survey 2nd edition 6" to the mile, Perth and Clackmannan Sheet LXXIII.NE [3] A Curtis site inspection 11/04/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	101	Asset Name	Coltrannie clearance cairn 3
NGR	NO0684036730	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Clearance cairn c. 4 x 1m. The cairn is comprised of moss attached rounded and sub-rounded boulders. The cairn is positioned on the edge of an arable field within a fenced off linear plantation of birch and possible beech. The cairn relates to recent agricultural works. The walkover survey was conducted on the 11/04/13 [1].			
References			
[1] A Curtis site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	102	Asset Name	Coltrannie clearance cairn 2
NGR	NO0680036830	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Clearance cairn c. 3 x 2m. The cairn is comprised of moss attached rounded and sub-rounded boulders. The cairn is positioned on the edge of an arable field within a fenced off linear plantation of birch and possible beech. The cairn relates to recent agricultural works. The walkover survey was conducted on the 11/04/13 [1].			
References			
[1] A Curtis site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	103	Asset Name	Coltrannie clearance cairn 1
NGR	NO0679036850	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
2 x clearance cairns c. 1m x 0.5m. Cairns are comprised of moss attached rounded and sub-rounded boulders. The cairns are positioned on the edge of an arable field within a fenced off linear plantation of birch and possible beech. The cairns relate to recent agricultural works. The walkover survey was conducted on the 11/04/13 [1].			
References			
[1] A Curtis site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	104	Asset Name	East Mains Plantation (site of)
NGR	NO0788232848	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03SE4.01	SMR reference	MPK16901
Value	Low		
Description			
What may be a plantation within the former designed landscape to the E of the demolished House of Nairne (NO03SE 4) has been recorded as a cropmark on oblique aerial photography (RCAHMSAP 2001). A ditch encloses a roughly rectangular area pitted by regular, closely spaced pits, possible tree planting holes (NO 0798 3278). Further elements of the designed landscape have been recorded as cropmarks to the W (NO 0763 3279), including what may be further tree planting holes. [1]			
The House of Nairne at Loak, 9km N of Perth, was 'one of the finest seats of the Scottish Nobility'. It was the last major design of Sir William Bruce (the King's architect) and was constructed between c1706 and 1710. The owner, Lord Nairne was a staunch Jacobite			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

and lost the estate after the 1745 rebellion. It was purchased by his cousin James Murray, the 2nd Duke of Atholl, who had no use for another large house. This combined with a possible desire to remove a Jacobite rallying point, led to Murray contracting George Sandeman of Perth to demolish the house and sell everything. This rous was carried out 1759 - 1764 and the site was returned to farmland. A visit showed that the location of the house marked on all editions of OS maps and in the RCAHMS records (NO 0738 3284) is undoubtedly wrong. The stone remains at this position, perched at the end of a narrow ridge above the Ordie burn, might be a tower or pavilion in the former gardens or even the site of the earlier 15th-century Nairne House destroyed by fire in 1704. However, there is not enough space for the huge house depicted in the only known representation drawn from memory by James Nairne some time during 1764 - 1770.

The Blair Atholl House Library was able to provide a copy of a map drawn by James Stobie as part of a farm lease agreement in 1790 which shows the site of the former house some 200m to the SE of the OS position. This is on a broad plain about 100m wide and 300m long between the river and the ridge to the N, a much more likely situation. In favour of this site we can also note a large soil mark seen on the 'Getmapping' aerial photography, some rectangular looking cropmarks (RCAHMS photo E06841 30.07.2001) and a prominent terrace in the field.

A magnetic survey of 0.5ha was carried out over the terrace and surrounding area on 12-14 October 2008. This showed that an E/W metal water pipeline has been laid across the centre of the terrace. There are a few small linear anomalies which lie on the correct orientations to be part of the house complex. A resistivity survey and a resistivity profile carried out over these anomalies demonstrated corresponding resistivity changes but failed to provide convincing evidence for a building. It appears that George Sandeman did his job too well. [2]

References

- [1] Perth and Kinross SMR
[2] RCAHMS

Asset Number	105	Asset Name	South Barns
NGR	NO0755635429	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE5	SMR reference	MPK9124
Value	Low		

Description

One unroofed building and a short length of wall are depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Perthshire 1867, sheet lxxiii), but they are not shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map [1]

Fermtoun depicted on plan of c.1800 to either side of track at North Barns, shown as a dispersed collection of rectangular buildings, irregularly arranged. [2]

By the time of the 1st edtion 6" Ordnance Survey map of 1867, the fermtoun had largely disappeared. A single unroofed building and short length of wall are shown adjacent to the road (RCAHMS NO03NE51; HER MPK9124), whilst the steading of North Barns (Asset 107) had been constructed further to the north.

No trace of the fermtoun buildings remains today.

References

- [1] RCAHMS
[2] National Archives of Scotland, RHP3725 Plan of Ardonachie, Blelock and others c.1800
[3] S Honeywell site inspection 05/09/13

Asset Number	106	Asset Name	Luncarty bridge
NGR	NO0939129392	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		

Description

Bridge carrying a local road over the Perth to Inverness Rail line (Asset 7). Single skew-arch bridge. Rusticated masonry for elevations, and brick employed for arch intrados. Plain pilasters and stringcourse. [1]

References

- [1] S Honeywell site inspection 8/04/13

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	107	Asset Name	North Barns
NGR	NO0750435584	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE42	SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Improvement era farmhouse of mid-19th century date. Steading replaced an earlier fermtoun on the same site (see Asset 105). Two storey building, stone construction with slate roof. Three bays with central doorway and ridge stacks on both gables. Stone built farm buildings to rear now largely demolished.</p> <p>Sited with rectilinear fields to the east of Bankfoot, area of muir remains to the north. Rural setting with sweeping views across surrounding countryside to the south and west. [1]</p>			
References			
[1] S Honeywell site inspection 11/04/13			

Asset Number	108	Asset Name	Coltrannie steading
NGR	NO0662535965	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Steading shown on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867, [1] formerly associated with Coltrannie Farmhouse (Asset 109). Originally enclosed on all four sides by farm buildings, however buildings to the west have been largely removed. Substantial steading of rubble construction with slate roof. Two-storey L-plan building to the east, now converted to residential use with half-dormer windows to first floor, and double cart entrance to south. To north and west, only fragments of the steading buildings now survive in the form of single stone walls. [2]</p>			
References			
[1] 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, sheet LXXIII.7, 1867 [2] S Honeywell site inspection 12/04/13			

Asset Number	109	Asset Name	Coltrannie farmhouse
NGR	NO0661536097	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
<p>Farmhouse of c.1840 date, formerly associated with steading located c.100m to the south (Asset 107). Two storey, three-bay building, with central door in plain surround with simple cornice over. Horizontal tooling to quoins. One-and-a-half storey block attached to east elevation with steeply pitched roof. Located in rectilinear fields enclosed in the 19th century, c.335m from the A9. [1]</p>			
References			
[1] S Honeywell site inspection 12/04/13			

Asset Number	110	Asset Name	Gelly
NGR	NO0639937541	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

L plan steading shown on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Current buildings are likely to have replaced an L-plan building shown on a plan of c.1830 and labelled as Three Mile House. [2] Single-storey stone building remains extant today, modernised and extended, however this was not accessible during the site inspection. Steading is located on the Murthly Estate, close to forestry plantations, and in an area of rough grazing. Open views towards the A9 to the east. [3]
References
[1] 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, Sheet LXXIII.3, 1867 [2] National Archives of Scotland, RHP40698, c.1830 Plan of the Baronies of Grandtully, Strathbraan and Murthly, the property of Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, Bart. [3] S Honeywell site inspection 05/09/13

Asset Number	111	Asset Name	Saddle Stone (site of)
NGR	NO0633037886	Parish	Little Dunkeld
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Saddle stone labelled on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. [1] Described by Fraser as one of 'many curious and interesting landmarks. One of these is called the Saddle Stone, which stands up in the form of a demipique saddle, about four feet above the surface.' [2] The site of the saddle stone is now used for modern forestry and no sign of the stone was observed during the site inspection. [3]			
References			
[1] 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map sheet LXXIII.3, 1864 [2] Fraser, W. 1868. The Red Book of Grandtully. Consulted at http://archive.org/details/redbookofgrandtu01fras [3] S Honeywell site inspection 12/04/13			

Asset Number	112	Asset Name	Well (site of)
NGR	NO0613937867	Parish	Little Dunkeld
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Site of well labelled on 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey map. [1] Now located in area of modern forestry plantation			
References			
[1] 2nd edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, sheet 073.03, 1901			

Asset Number	113	Asset Name	Byres of Murthly Sawmill (site of)
NGR	NO0562838926	Parish	Little Dunkeld
Designation	Delisted	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE38	SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Single-storey loft and basement rubble with high-pitched roof. Disused water wheel, 19'6" dia., c.i. centre and outer frames, wooden spokes, overshot. (c.1850). Converted to chain drive c. 1940 [1]			
Building now demolished and replaced by modern saw mill buildings. [2]			
References			
[1] Listed Building description [2] S Honeywell site inspection 05/09/13			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	114	Asset Name	Byres of Murthly Farmhouse
NGR	NO0564839011	Parish	Little Dunkeld
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference	NO03NE37	SMR reference	MPK7981
Value	Medium		
Description			
Farmhouse and farmbuildings depicted on the 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map of 1867. Courtyard plan with linear range of buildings labelled as smithy to the east. [1] Improvement era farm comprising a two-storey stone farmhouse with hipped slate roof, of three bays with central door, flanked by lower one-and-a-half storey blocks to either side, to create a symmetrical elevation orientated towards the road. Two rear, single-storey steading buildings remain arranged around a square yard, now with modern steel shed in its centre. Single storey improvement cottage on site of smithy, possibly incorporating elements of smithy building. Farm likely to have been constructed for the Murthly estate, located within the designated landscape of Murthly Castle (HLT9) surrounded by pasture enclosures. Rural setting. [2]			
References			
[1] 1st edition 25" Ordnance Survey map, sheet LXII.14, 1867			
[2] S Honeywell site inspection 05/09/13			

Asset Number	115	Asset Name	Newbiggin steading (site of)
NGR	NO0760434002	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Steading of Newbiggin depicted on 1800 plan to east of turnpike road. [1] Not shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Situated close to the cutting for the A9, no visible trace of site observed during site inspection.			
References			
[1] National Archives of Scotland, RHP3725 Plan of Ardonachie, Blelock and others c.1800			

Asset Number	116	Asset Name	Bankfoot Building (site of) 2
NGR	NO0721834454	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Site of building depicted on 1800 plan. [1] Removed by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. No visible trace now remains.			
References			
[1] National Archives of Scotland, RHP3725 Plan of Ardonachie, Blelock and others c.1800			

Asset Number	117	Asset Name	Bankfoot Building (site of) 3
NGR	NO0708134679	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Site of building depicted on 1800 plan. [1] Removed by time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. Site now redeveloped with housing.			
References			
[1] National Archives of Scotland, RHP3725 Plan of Ardonachie, Blelock and others c.1800			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	HLT1	Asset Name	19th Century-Present Amalgamated Field
NGR	NO07900733800	Parish	Redgorton / Auchtergaven / Moneydie
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Enlarged fields, created by the amalgamation of Rectilinear Fields since the 19th century.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.24			

Asset Number	HLT2	Asset Name	Late 20th Century-Present Road
NGR	NO0760034000	Parish	Redgorton / Auchtergaven / Little Dunkeld
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Motorways, major roads, junctions, service areas, Park and Ride sites, etc. Roads that occupy linear strips of ground of less than 50m are too narrow to be mapped.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.46			

Asset Number	HLT3	Asset Name	19th Century to Present urban area
NGR	NO0946030120	Parish	Redgorton / Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Built-up areas, including housing, schools, universities, hotels, municipal buildings, hospitals, prisons and any redevelopment of recent origin.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.10			

Asset Number	HLT4	Asset Name	18th-19th Century Rectilinear Fields
NGR	NO0850032700	Parish	Moneydie / Auchtergaven / Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
A standard pattern of enclosed rectilinear fields with associated farmsteadings and structures, typical of the agricultural improvements. Relict examples include areas of unenclosed straight narrow rig.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.23			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	HLT5	Asset Name	20th Century Conifer Plantation
NGR	NO0912031330	Parish	Redgorton
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Negligible		
Description			
Areas of mainly coniferous plantations, with no reference to species composition, including areas of planting, ground ripping, immature or mature stands, felled areas.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.51			

Asset Number	HLT6	Asset Name	18th to 20th Century Managed Woodland
NGR	NO0760035500	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Woods, possibly managed for timber production by traditional means such as coppicing, and including relict areas of remnant 'native pine woodlands'. Much of this woodland is classified by SNH as 'Ancient Woodland'.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.50			

Asset Number	HLT7	Asset Name	20th Century to Present drained rough grazing
NGR	NO0728036320	Parish	Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	Low		
Description			
Rough pasture with open drainage systems that may be rectilinear, dendritic, or curvilinear in form.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.32			

Asset Number	HLT8	Asset Name	17th-19th Century Policies and Parkland
NGR	NO0690037500	Parish	Little Dunkeld / Auchtergaven
Designation	None	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	High		
Description			
Designed policies, parklands or landscaping, including associated woodlands, avenues of trees and artificial water bodies. [1] Within the study area this type comprises the surviving estate landscape associated with Murthly Castle located outside HLT9.			
References			
[1] RCAHMS, 2011. Glossary of Historic Land-use Types, p.20			

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Asset Number	HLT9	Asset Name	Murthly Castle Designated Landscape
NGR	NO0698038870	Parish	Little Dunkeld
Designation	Site included on the Inventory of Gardens & Designed Landscapes	Historic Scotland reference	
RCAHMS reference		SMR reference	
Value	High		

Description

Summary

An outstanding landscape which makes a major contribution to the surrounding Tay Valley scenery and provides an attractive setting for several category A listed buildings. Today's early 19th century layout overlays an early 17th century one, and some early trees can still be seen.

Importance of Site

Work of Art - High

The remaining 19th century design of the gardens and policies are of high value as Works of Art.

Historical - Outstanding

The 17th century landscape and early trees give Murthly outstanding Historical value.

Horticultural, Arbicultural, Silvicultural - Outstanding

The range and size of the trees, particularly the conifers, give Murthly outstanding Horticultural value.

Architectural - Outstanding

The grounds are a setting for several category A buildings giving Murthly outstanding Architectural value.

Scenic - Outstanding

The extent of the policy woodlands in the Tay Valley gives this site outstanding Scenic value.

Nature Conservation - High

The ancient woodlands, undisturbed pasture and riverbanks all give this site outstanding Nature Conservation value.

Location and Setting

Murthly Castle is situated on the south bank of the River Tay, a bend of which encloses the policies to the north. The Castle stands on a knoll with long views northwards from east to west, across to the foothills of the Highlands above Dunkeld, which lies some 4 miles (6km) away. The A9(T) now runs through the western section of the park. The east entrance is off the B9099 which forms the eastern boundary at Gellyburn. To the south, beyond the main railway line, lie the extensive woodlands of the Muir of Thorn. The soils are mainly light sandy loam over the deep gravels of glacial moraines, except in the lower areas where the ground is generally marshy.

Murthly dominates the southern bank of the Tay for several miles and thus there are many views into the site from the surrounding roads.

Murthly Castle lies in the centre of the policies which extend over some 2,130 acres (862 ha). The designed landscape has dominated this southern bank of the River Tay since the early 17th century and its extent can be seen on General Roy's plan of c.1750, which shows a formal pattern of avenues and shelterbelts. The layouts of the 19th century designs are shown on the 1st edition OS plan dated 1868 and the 2nd edition of c.1900. Comparison of these maps indicates that the extent of the landscape has remained consistent since the 18th century. There are archives and plans held at the Scottish Record Office which have not been seen during the course of this study, but there are pictures and photographs of the garden at the Castle.

Site History

The Abercrombie family acquired Murthly in the mid-15th century and built the original castle. Sir William, 11th of Grantully, was a page of James VI (I) and high in Royal favour. Known as 'William the Ruthless', he bought the extensive Murthly estates from his Abercrombie cousin in 1615 and began remodelling the castle and gardens. His son, Sir Thomas, built the enchanting garden house in 1669 and is credited with the magnificent Dutch garden created at that time. Sir Thomas may have been influenced by the designs of Sir William Bruce who was building Dunkeld House for the Duke of Atholl at this time. John inherited Murthly and he was succeeded in 1720 by Sir George, 2nd Baronet.

The family continued to live at Murthly and there were no dramatic changes until Sir John Steuart, 18th of Grantully, inherited the Logiealmond estates from his mother. Between 1829-1832 James Gillespie Graham designed a magnificent Elizabethan House for Sir John which was never finished and was later demolished. In 1828 John Wallace was recalled from Forest Hill, Windsor, to lay out the 'gardens and pleasure-grounds'. He was the fourth generation of his family to be a gardener at Murthly. His 'great-grandfather was a journeyman of the Duke of Atholl at Blair, when larch was treated as a greenhouse plant'. (Gardeners' Magazine 1828).

Sir John's brother, William, inherited in 1838. He was a colourful figure who had spent some time travelling especially in America. He brought back two Native Americans who lived in the Garden House for several years. He built the large Arch (in honour of his son, William George) although this was demolished in 1950. In 1890 the estate passed to a distant cousin Colonel Walter Fotheringham of

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam

DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement

Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

Pourie who assumed the additional surname of Steuart. His great-grandson, Thomas, the current owner of the Castle, recently inherited from his father Robert.

Landscape Components

Architectural Features

Murthly Castle, listed category A, was originally a Royal Hunting Lodge built by David II in the second quarter of the 12th century. The current castle dates from the 15th century and was remodelled in the 17th century by Sir William Steuart. Further additions were completed in the manner of William Adam c.1725-40 and more were added c.1800 and c.1855. The middle wing was rebuilt in 1893 by A. Duncan although it is thought that the design may be based on sketches by Leadbetter and Fairley. The Chapel of St. Anthony the Eremite is listed category B. Originally it was built in the 16/17th century, and was remodelled with a large addition in 1843-46 by James Gillespie Graham. The Walled Garden, Garden House etc. is listed category A and was built between 1669-1713. The Roman Bridge over Birnam Burn is listed category A and was built of six arches over a deep ravine in the mid-19th century; it is in poor condition. Ringwood Lodge is listed category C and was originally the West Lodge but is now cut off by the A9. Other listed buildings include: the Bridge at Colryden Lodge drive, listed category C; Colryden Lodge listed category B; East Gates listed category C. Other buildings include the Dairy, Murthly Kitchen Gardens and Broadarthur Lodge and East Lodge. Demolished significant architectural features include Murthly New Castle built between 1828-36 by James Gillespie Graham; it was unfinished and demolished in 1949. The Arch to George Steuart VC who died in 1868 was sited at the end of the southern vista from the New Castle and was demolished in 1950.

Parkland

The Parkland was first laid out in the 17/18th century and was enlarged and completely remodelled by John Wallace in 1830. In his massive scheme, parkland was created throughout the policies and is clearly shown on the 1st edition OS plan of 1867. The Parkland divides into two main parts separated by the Castle and Avenue which form an almost north/south division. The eastern park, edged along the river bank by a long ha-ha wall, contains some of the oldest trees including some very fine old sweet chestnuts, the remnants of the original planting. The majority of the park trees are beech, oak, horse chestnut, and sycamore and their ages range from the 1600s to 1850, and c.1890. A curling pond was created in the late 19th century on Meadow Bog in the south-east corner of the park. The pavilion, built adjacent to it between 1895-1900, is now disused. The western park is smaller and is further subdivided into two by Branders Hill Wood. The parkland trees here only date from the later 19th century periods of planting, although the oak avenue is older. Outwith these two areas, the pastures extend west along the banks of the Tay towards Birnam Hill. Sir William, 7th Baronet, kept a herd of buffalo on the 230 acre Duncan's Hill. John Wallace threaded many winding drives throughout the policies and exploited the dramatic qualities of the site, particularly the panoramic views, and the rugged quality of Birnam Burn. Many avenues were created through the park and these remain significant features today. Of these, one of the most impressive was a magnificent avenue of limes (*Tilia x europaea*), with yew (*Taxus baccata*) between them, leading up to the Gillespie Graham House. They are said to have been planted c.1711. Others included an Oak Avenue planted c.1800, and a second Oak Avenue planted c.1870, a good Beech Avenue planted c.1800 and a fine Cedar Avenue (*Cedrus atlantica glauca*), running along the western drive by the A9(T). A Wellingtonia Avenue flanks part of eastern drive. A particular feature of the 19th century design was the riverside drive which extended from Birnam in the west to Victoria Bridge at Gellyburn in the east. A new Beech Avenue (1977-78) was planted by the River Tay along a section of this drive to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee, replacing one of *Abies nobilis*, planted for Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, (felled because of disease in the 1950s).

Woodland

Murthly has always been famous for its woodland and originally it was part of Birnam Wood. It is said to still have one or two ancient deciduous trees. In the late 19th century many of its famous trees were said to be the biggest in the country. Conifer planting throughout the 19th century has ensured that Murthly's fame for trees continues and now it grows some very fine plantations as well as specimen trees. Today there are over 400 acres of amenity woodland, mainly replanted from the 1850s, with a mixture of conifers and broadleaf trees such as beech, oak, Scots pine and larch and there are at least 2,000 acres of commercial forestry growing mainly conifers, mostly replanted since 1950. The garden is laid out on a strong north/south axis between the Castle and the Chapel. It is thought to have been created by John Wallace, and much of the planting was carried out under the influence of Sir William, 7th Baronet. Three parallel walks follow the axis. The western walk was framed by an avenue of Monkey puzzles which were removed during World War II; the central walk is lined by an ancient avenue of yew about 300 years old; and the eastern walk as a dramatic sunk terrace built 1852-53. This terrace was approached by a flight of steps with a grotto underneath. The banks of the terrace were lined with colourful hybrid Rhododendron and backed by magnificent Cupressus varieties. The rhododendrons were replanted with advice from Peter Cox of Glendoick, and whitebeams have replaced the Cupressus which were felled in World War II. Beyond the sunken terrace walk is a lower terrace cut into the escarpment of a knoll and it is planted with a range of conifers in large single species groups. Alan Mitchell measured over 155 of the trees in 1983. They include firs, *Abies alba* and *Abies grandis* (one over 180' high); spruce, such as *Picea glehnii* over 84' high; several fine *Picea omorika*; some magnificent Douglas fir, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, (the tallest over 180' high) ; other Tsuga including several *Tsuga heterophylla* (the tallest 170' tall) ; and some large *Tsuga memertensiana* planted in 1862. An avenue of *Thuja plicata* has an average height of over 100'.

The Gardens

The American Garden was planted by Sir William, 7th Baronet, with many of the American trees and plants he obtained during his travels. It lay to the south of the east drive near Keppie Wood and several ponds were made out of the small burn. The garden was abandoned in 1936 and is now derelict.

Walled Garden

The south wing of the castle, built in the late 17th century, overlooks the enclosed walled garden. The castle sits above the garden on a high terrace with borders along its walls mainly filled with shrubs and ground cover plants including one magnificent Magnolia. Several flights of steps lead down to the formal garden. In the south-east corner stands the delightful hipped-roofed garden house with its date, 1669, carved on it. It is said to have been used as a model for revival houses by architects including Sir Robert Lorimer. Mature yew trees are remnants of the original planting and are sited in the north-west corner of the garden. The garden was remodelled during the 1850s when extravagant parterres were laid out. Photographs record the ornate topiary, most of which

A9 Dualling: Luncarty to Pass of Birnam
DMRB Stage 3 Environmental Statement
Appendix A13.1: Cultural Heritage: Additional Information

became neglected after c.1936. The garden was again remodelled in 1977 to designs by Russell and Greer. The layout followed the traditional four compartments and has created an attractive garden. The topiary has been simplified, a vegetable garden enclosed by existing yew and box hedges was introduced, some of the larger yews were removed, and a rose garden and several herbaceous borders were planted near the house. The old bowling green is entirely grassed.

The kitchen garden is situated at the south-west corner of the policies. It was built c.1840 probably under the direction of John Wallace. Greenhouses were attached and fruit trees trained up the long, curving south-facing wall. In c.1936 all production stopped and it was grassed over. The remaining walls are deteriorating.

References

- [1] Historic Scotland, Inventory of Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- [2] Supplementary information provided by Historic Scotland February 2013